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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,060—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897.

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		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* SHANNON	4329	J. F. Jephson	30th July.
R.I.BRITANNIA	6925	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4293	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4329	J. F. Jephson	27th "
R.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4293	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
R.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4329	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.I.ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta. The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis	3,326	1st Aug., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Sept., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
ARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

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Seasoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1897.

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ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

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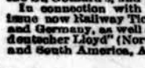

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 27th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

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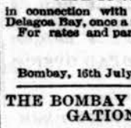

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NARANJI DWARKADAS,
J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL,
NARANJI PATEL & Co.,

Bombay, 24th July, 1897.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1897, at the rate of Rupees (60) Sixty per whole and Rupees (30) Thirty per half-share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1897, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 28th Instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 29th July to Thursday, the 5th August, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 26th July 1897.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHIMJI PRAGJI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

HARIDAS BHIMJI, Son of the above named deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited come and see the Proceedings, if think fit, before the Grant if Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 23rd day of July, 1897.
MR. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Petitioner's Attorney.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

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FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
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CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

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C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for summer or Winter Season.

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SALE OF JEWELLERY, PEARLS, DIAMOND, GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES, &c.

By order of the Trustees, Messrs. Merwanjee Pestonjee and others Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th July, 1897, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting 1 diamond bangle, 1 gold locket with photograph and pearls, 1 gold earring with diamonds and pearls, 1 earring with pearls and emeralds, 1 earring with rubies and diamonds, 1 star cardrop, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond necklace, 2 pearl cardrops, 1 pearl ring, 1 pearl mala, 1 pearl mala of 3 strings, 1 pearl and rajavarak necklace, 1 pearl and coral necklace, 1 pearl cardrop, 1 small diamond ring, 1 emerald ring, 1 ruby ring, 1 seal ring, 3 gold rings, 1 buckle ring with diamond, 1 small gold chain, 1 gold thimble, 2 pairs gold bangles, 1 pair gold wristlets with emeralds, 1 pair pearl bangles, 1 set gold buttons, 4 gold coins, 1 silver toy, 1 bundle 224 pearls, 1 bundle 840 seed pearls, 1 bundle 66 pearls.

SILVER-WARE.

Comprising of 1 toy battery, 1 rose sprinkler, 1 goblet, 1 loti, 1 glass, 1 box containing 4 knitting needles, 1 spoon, 1 ladle, 1 fulia, 1 goblet with saucer, 1 leaf, 4 cowries and 1 marble, 1 snuff-box, (gold-gilted), 1 silver bead string, 1 bangles, 3 coins, 1 locket, 1 pair bangles, 1 marble, 1 set of 6 buttons, 1 scent box and 1 set of 6 buttons (gold gilted), 1 gold seal, 1 fruit knife, 1 bundle miscellaneous beads and silver trinkets,

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold armlet, sankits, neck ornament, puttis, pan, chain, and pieces of bangles, &c, gold dust, false pearls, silver, vels, wallas, jodwa and buttons, dhotur, handkerchiefs, &c.

Property on View.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1897.

NOTICES.

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WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

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AN EXCELLENT PAMPHLET
ON PLAGUE.
And the Remedies for its Cure.
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BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. gun-fire, on the 23rd August, 1897, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 65,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities :—

	Tons.
November, 1897	7,000
December "	8,000
January, 1898	8,000
February "	8,000
March "	5,000
July "	7,000
August "	7,000
September "	7,000
October "	8,000
Total	65,000

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, of best steam coal. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6¼ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	795
11	660	904
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,413*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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TWEED CAPS.
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30..... "	12 4 8
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RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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First insertion	Rs. 2
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	" 2½ "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers in Bombay.		To Subscribers—Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	365
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowruggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Broach Cotton Press Co., Ld.	560	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Lp	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	569	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	360	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	130
Khangum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Bengal	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs30	645
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	23
Vehicle	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				Sugaar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	6 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	620
The Tapti Valley	28,000	50	200	...	227½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	810
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,610
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	590
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,075
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	740
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,200	500	500	25	740
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	530
Indian Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Ishwar Chintaman Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	740
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230
Jewraj Baboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Manekjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	294
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,42?xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs25	355
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,295
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	915
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	1,340
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,975
Soomerdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukham Bhukhan & Co Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	780
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	275
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld.	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	162
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New issue.	500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	53
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	212½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	380
Kurlaghee Landing	500	500	300	30	133
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	595
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Loaf	"	25-8 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	25-4
Do. do. new	"	25
Australia, bar Gold	"	25-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-3
Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragoons	"	15-2
Silver 17	"	77
Do. 17½	"	77-3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 10-39m., 9-51s. Low water, 3-13m., 4-16s.
Tivoli Theatre, Signor Roberty's performance.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Indravati entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Bahaduri and Idzumi Maru on Sunday, and the steamers Colaba and Candia yesterday; the steamers Stolzenfels and Mahanadi left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Shannon and Kola entered the dock on Sunday; the steamers Armenia and Dwarka left it on Saturday, and the steamer Bombay yesterday.

THE MARINE BATTALION BAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, on the Cooperage between the Royal Artillery Regiment team and the Telegraph. Kick-off at 5-30. Telegraph Team: J. Steers, W. Sinclair, J. Edwards, H. Netscher, W. Macqueen, A. Michael, F. Harris, H. Pell, D. Reeves, E. Perkins, and T. J. MacRae. Reserve—E. Eason.

THE TELAGU MUSIC CLUB.—This institution celebrated its anniversary on Sunday last by a dinner to its members and a few visitors at its premises, Kamatipura, 12th Street. The club building was tastefully decorated and illuminated. The usual toasts being given, the party dispersed late at night.

INJURY TO A LABOURER.—Shaik Usman Shaik Mahomed, a labourer, was, on Saturday, working on the roof of a Port Trust shed, at Ballard Pier, when he suddenly slipped and fell on to the road below, a distance of about ten feet, dislocating his right arm. The man is now under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN A CHURCH.—The Rev. C. F. De Souza, Vicar of the Portuguese Church, at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night last, an attempt was made to break into the church by removing one of the iron bars from a back window, but nothing was stolen. Probably the burglars were disturbed after the iron bar had been removed.

BURGLARY AT BELVEDERE ROAD.—Mr. Edwin Menzie Roster, a Marine engineer, residing in a room on the third floor of a chawl at Belvedere Road, reported to the police on Saturday evening that during his absence from home between the 19th and 24th instant some person or persons entered his room by removing a plank out of a partition which divides his room from an adjoining empty room and stole a silver watch, a metal watch, and two gold Albert chains, two gold guilt rings, and a black coat, valued collectively at Rs. 77.

TOMMY ATKINS IN TROUBLE.—About half-past 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, a party of Artillery men were driving through Middle Colaba in a hack victoria, when one of them suddenly pushed the driver off his seat and commenced to drive. He had not gone far when the conveyance got into a gutter, injuring the horse and damaging the carriage considerably. The soldiers escaped unhurt and bolted into the Military Lines. The driver of the conveyance made a report to the police, who instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the arrest of the soldier responsible for the occurrence. He will be tried by the military authorities.

ASSAULTING HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker prosecuted Purshotam Goculdas, a Bhattia trader, residing in Cavel, for causing grievous hurt to Champabai, an old woman, widow of his elder brother. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the accused. Regarding the property of the accused and his brother some dispute was going on between the parties, who lived on the first and second floor of a house, respectively. On Sunday morning the prosecutrix went out and on returning home she saw accused and some of his friends sitting in her room. She remonstrated with them, which gave rise to a quarrel. The accused got enraged and threw a pot containing boiling milk at her face and another on her jaw-bone. A tooth was knocked out and other injuries were caused. The defence was that the complainant fell down during the struggle and got injured. The accused was convicted on the evidence, and fined Rs. 100 or in default was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAO SAHEB GUPTE.

RAO SAHEB B. A. GUPTE, who was for some time Superintendent of the General Department of the Bombay Secretariat, and whose literary work in the "Bombay Gazetteer" office under Sir James M. Campbell is well known, has been appointed Muktiar (Administrator subordinate only to the Minister) of the General Department of the Holkar State Durbar—retaining charge of the Military Department.

A correspondent writes:—In relinquishing charge of the Inspector-Generalship of Police, of the Holkar State Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte met with a general feeling of regret among his 31,000 subordinates. There were no public meetings held and no addresses flashed forth, but a silent and yet a wide feeling was perceptible all over the State of Indore. It was in October 1892 that he took charge of the Department in consequence of a complaint from the British authorities against the unsatisfactory state of the Indore Police. His first act was to make a directory of the police force, and with that view he introduced a service book on the lines of that in use in the British Service giving in addition particulars of the crimes detected by each official. From these books a graded list was prepared, arranged according to the seniority in service and the detected offences to the credit of each of the officials. In granting rewards this list was constantly consulted, and the encouragement thus given to conspicuous services had a marked effect in improving the efficiency of the force. But some leaven of fresh energy was found to be absolutely necessary to enliven the old fashioned lithargic temperament of the semi-hereditary service in which a deceased father's post was often claimed by his son as a matter of course. The Rao Saheb therefore obtained special sanction from his Highness Maharaja Holkar to an outlay of Rs. 150 a month, and utilized the sum in giving temporary promotions or allowances for conspicuous gallantry or prompt arrests of criminals, particularly those hailing from the hereditary criminal tribes of Central India, who lived by dacoity, organized highway robbery or cattle lifting. To each official, producing a certificate from the *Mahal* Magistrates, countersigned by the District Police Superintendents, a monthly allowance ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 was granted for a year as a gift for special merit. The result was obvious. Young, energetic and painstaking officials and constables could see that the old obstacles were no longer in their way to advancement if they but stand firm by their chief in cases of emergency. There were no policy hitches and the Rao Saheb again moved the appreciative Maharajah to sanction the requisite expenditure and got a decent and healthy row of solid lines erected as early as possible. A set of uniforms was also got ready, and Mr. Gupte was congratulated by a British officer on the fine appearance of his men on the visit of Lord Lansdowne to Indore. But the restless spirit of the Inspector-General always kept urging him to continued exertions, and finding that his "boys" were indebted to the State exchequer or Government Banks to the extent of about Rs. 57,000, he moved his Highness the Maharaja in personal conversation to grant the boon of a remission, with the laudable result that nearly the whole amount was written off! Thanks to the sigular liberality of the ruler of Indore. A thrill of grateful sensation ran through the irregular army, called the Mulki Fouj in Vernacular, the Mofussil Police in English. Improvements after improvements followed. In spite of his multifarious duties Mr. Gupte found time to carry on tours of inspection to regulate close supervision over the nomad criminal tribes; and this day it may be said to his credit, that there is not a single officer high or low in the Holkar State who has not seen as much of the extentive territory as he has. His literary activity did not remain dormant. A Police Handbook giving a clever synopsis of Departmental orders, criminal laws, and service rules consisting of 257 pages of royal octavo size was published early at the outset of his police career and forms a standard book of guidance for not only his force, but for the Magistrates, Judges, and even the Durbar. Five years and a half spent with the policeman have considerably added to his reputation as an organizer and administrator, and an active hard working executive officer. He now leaves the Department to take charge of higher ones—Mukhtiar, General Department—retaining charge of the Military Department and the Municipality. This short notice would not be complete without an extract from a letter addressed to him on the Diamond Jubilee day by Captain Bannerman, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who know him only by his work and has no personal intercourse. Captain Bannerman says in the appreciative and unsolicited remark casually made in a formal letter: "I know that the progress in Municipal matters and in the Police is chiefly due to your energy and ability." The Administration reports of the State and those of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India are full of appreciative notices of the Indore Police during Mr. Gupte's regime.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and essantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

THE ESTATE OF A WEALTHY PARSEE MERCHANT.

JAMSETJEE DADABHOY PATEL VS. BAPUJEE SORABJEE PATEL AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case is Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel, a grandson of the testator, Sorabjee Framjee Patel; while the defendants are Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, Cursetjee Sorabjee Patel, Bai Jaseejee, widow of Sorabjee Framjee Patel, and Perozsha Manockjee Kaka, the executors and executrix of the last will of Sorabjee Framjee Patel; Bai Jerbai, widow, and Bai Sherinbai, daughter of Dadabhoy Sorabjee Patel. This was a friendly case submitted for the opinion of the court under the provisions of section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant Sherinbai; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for four of the defendants; and Mr. J. J. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendant Bai Jerbai.

The case submitted for the court's opinion was this: Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel made his last will on the 6th April 1891 and appointed the persons abovenamed and Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee to be the executors and trustees thereof. By two codicils to his will, dated 6th October 1892 and 6th May 1893, respectively, he appointed Dorabjee Framjee Karaka and Perozsha Manockjee Kaka as additional executors and trustees. The will and codicils were duly proved by the executors and trustees except Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee and Dosabhoy Framjee. The testator died possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable property of the value of about Rs. 7,00,000. By his said will, the testator, after making certain bequests, directed his trustees to hold in trust the residue of his estate; to divide it into three equal parts, and to divide two of such three parts into four other equal parts, three of which he gave to each of his three surviving sons; and as regards the remaining fourth part, he disposed of it by five clauses of the will. The testator had left him surviving Jerbai, widow of his predeceased son Dadabhoy, and three of Dadabhoy's children, one of whom had since died. The one equal fourth part of two-thirds of the residuary trust fund was ascertained to be of the value of about Rs. 1,04,000 subject to certain accretions. The plaintiff contended that he and his issue were entitled to four-ninths of the corpus of the ascertained amount, and also to one-half of four-ninths of the corpus of that amount consequent upon the death of Pestonjee Dadabhoy, &c. The questions for the opinion of the court were as follows: Whether the plaintiff and the defendant Sherinbai respectively are, or either of them is, entitled to withdraw any portions or sums from the corpus of the one-fourth part of the two-thirds of the residuary trust funds. In the event of the court being of opinion that they were so entitled, it was agreed that the first four defendants should pay over the same to them. In the event of the court being of opinion that the share of the income payable to the defendants Jaseejee and Jerbai should be a fixed portion of the income of so much only as shall remain of the corpus after such portion or portions shall have been raised and paid to the plaintiff and the defendant Sherinbai, then the defendants Jaseejee and Jerbai agreed to receive such shares only, and the first four defendants agreed to pay the same accordingly. It was further agreed that the costs of all parties to the case shall, unless the court shall otherwise order, be taxed as between attorney and client, and paid out of the general residuary estate.

The arguments of counsel were heard during the day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th July:—

In accordance with the notice on the agenda, the Chairman proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie and Mr. F. Graham be appointed to the Land and Railways Committee in view of the proposals about to be submitted to the Committee regarding the Port Trust Railway scheme.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie and Mr. F. Graham are appointed Members of the Land and Railways Committee.

A BONE CRUSHING MILL.

Read letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Company, Agents, Indus Valley Bone Mill Co., Limited dated 14th April 1897, stating that they are anxious to erect a Bone crushing Mill on the Port Trust land, and with this purpose in view they request information on the following points:—(1) As to what part of the Port Trust Estate the Trustees could offer them a site, (2) Would it be on to which the Company would get a railway siding. (3) At what date is the prospected Port Trust Railway line to open up the vacant plots on the shore between Mazagaon and Sewri, and, in anticipation of its being carried out, would there be any chance of the Trustees laying a siding to a site on one of the plots. Memorandum and signature from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd April suggesting several sites for the establishment of a bone Mill. Submitted letter from the Engineer, 13 dated 3rd May 1897, forwarding plan showing the reclamations in progress and proposed at Jackaria and Essa Fazula Bunders. Submitted letter to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. dated 24th June 1897, forwarding a plan and copy of the report by the Engineer and saying that a site in the Essa Fazula Bunder would be available; that no definite reply can be given to the inquiry as to when the railway will be undertaken and a siding connecting with the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways would necessitate making the section of the Port Trust Railway through Mazagon, which would be expensive, and the question whether it could be undertaken at this time depends on the demands for such accommodation; that in the meantime good road communication connecting with the city roads could be provided; that water communication for lighters of a limited draught already exists; and that the Trustees would be very willing to further such a project as the Company contemplate in any way in their power.

Read letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., thanking the Trustees for the information contained in their letter, No. 2953, dated 24th June 1897, saying that they are passing it on to their principals, and inquiring on what basis the Trustees would be prepared to lease the Company 75 by 50 yards promising them a siding in due course. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th July 1897.

Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee saying that the rate proposed by the Traffic Manager is too high, and that a rate of 4 annas per square yard per annum would be fair if the land is taken up now for trade purposes on a ten years' lease, for the value will increase when the railway is made; advising that a wharf should be reserved and all wharfage rights retained by the Trustees; and suggesting that, as regards a siding required by the applicants, it would be enough at present to undertake to give them facilities for laying their own siding when the railway is made, the plot of ground being alongside of the railway and there being no occasion for the Trustees to undertake to make it.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved.

BRANCH RAILWAY INTO BOMBAY.

Read letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, dated 28th June 1897, forwarding, for the information of the Trustees and for such further consideration as they may deem desirable, a copy of his Board's despatch No. 33, dated 9th April 1897, regarding the revised scheme proposed by the Bombay Port Trust for a branch line of railway into Bombay.

Resolution.—The draft letter is approved.

MEMORANDUM SUGAR.

Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent No 2531, dated 3rd June 1897, saying that, as no one will have anything to do with certain bags of damaged sugar landed at the dock some months ago ex S. S. Cashmere, he has ordered it to be stacked on the harbour wall of Victoria Dock and has notified to all the consignees that the damaged sugar must be removed at once or it will remain where it is at their sole risk and responsibility. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, No. 4272, dated 15th July 1897, reporting that the Customs authorities decline to take over charge of the damaged sugar; that the Health Officer of the Port states that the bags are not detrimental to health and suggesting that, as no one will come forward to own the bags, they be placed on board one of the Port Trust hoppers and conveyed to the other side of the harbour and discharged into the sea.

Resolution.—The procedure laid down in section 64 of the Act should be followed.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into	For week ending 16th July 1897.	Total from 1st April to 16th July 1897.	For week ending 16th July 1894.	Total from 1st April to 16th July 1895.
harbour	14	245	14	315
out of ,,	15	245	13	327
,, transported	5	124	15	218
,, attended to	3	34	2	33
,, warped	...	19	...	11

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THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Candia, Captain G. K. Wright, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Antwerp, experienced ordinary monsoon weather. The Japan Mail Steam Ship Co's steamer Idzumi Maru, Captain R. Nunome, came in harbour yesterday from Yokohama via Colombo, and reports having met with south-west monsoon and thick rainy weather. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kola, Captain J. W. Livingstone, reached this port on Sunday evening from Karachi. She had moderate monsoon with heavy showers of rain. The same Company's steamer Chupra, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, encountered moderate monsoon up to Calicut, thence continuous rain squalls with very heavy confused sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·534	Calm	3	98°1	82°6	71	...	3·90	—3·53
Sirsa	29·512	SSE	6	98·3	81·9	70	...	3·12	—3·61
Delhi	29·545	SE	8	92·7	80·4	83	...	6·48	—4·36
Agra	29·528	SE	3	92·0	78·4	87	0·18	17·19	+3·29
Cawnpore	29·563	ESE	4	89·8	78·1	87	...	7·87	...
Allahabad	29·548	ENE	5	93·1	78·3	83	1·18	13·75	—2·47
Jhansi	29·581	Calm	1	93·1	77·2	91	1·04	13·84	—1·15
Jacobabad	29·538	W	9	99·8	81·9	72	...	1·20	+0·08
Karachi	29·515	WNW	11	94·3	82·0	72	...	3·71	+0·46
Jeypore	29·573	SE	2	91·1	76·9	84	...	6·08	—1·13
Ajmere	29·563	O	3	91·4	77·1	88	0·15	6·72	—1·82
Deesa	29·619	NW	2	95·3	76·0	79	...	9·00	—2·16
Ahmedabad	29·582	ENE	2	96·7	76·1	88	0·13	10·65	...
Bhuj	29·556	NW	8	85·9	79·4	83	0·01	4·03	—3·91
Rajkot	29·593	O	7	79·4	74·7	96	4·90	10·32	—5·71
Ghadechi	29·559	SW	7	88·6	76·7	93	1·35	5·39	...
Veraval	29·547	SSE	7	84·0	77·3	94	0·67	5·37	...
Neemuch	29·603	WSW	6	87·3	73·6	87	0·75	15·39	+2·74
Indore	29·605	Calm	1	86·2	74·6	92	0·25	7·36	—6·47
Saugor	29·578	WSW	5	85·3	75·1	86	0·27	16·93	—2·96
Jubulpore	29·570	SSE	4	90·4	75·6	83	...	15·36	—11·00
Hoshangabad	29·579	Calm	1	89·8	73·7	83	0·05	14·79	—8·40
Khandwa	29·586	NW	3	85·7	76·1	81	0·83	7·66	—6·33
Raipur	29·615	WSW	4	91·8	77·1	88	0·50	11·37	—11·61
Nagpur	29·598	WSW	5	89·3	76·6	91	...	14·79	—6·33
Amraoti	29·593	Calm	1	89·6	73·5	89	0·05	7·98	—7·35
Akola	29·604	WSW	5	90·0	75·2	83	0·61	5·98	—8·95
Surat	29·554	SSW	5	88·1	77·6	93	0·23	11·23	—14·02
Malegaon	29·604	WSW	10	91·4	74·6	76	...	8·42	—3·70
Bombay	29·561	WSW	16	81·0	76·0	94	2·13	42·40	+1·96
Poona	29·632	W	15	80·1	70·9	86	0·33	7·85	—2·78
Ahmednagar	29·640	SW	12	83·2	71·4	83	...	3·10	...
Aurangabad	29·614	SW	4	88·8	71·2	87	0·39	6·86	...
Sholapur	29·670	SW	F	87·2	69·0	81	0·03	4·59	—4·14
Ratnagiri	29·667	WSW

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BY

TODARMAL

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

[MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

IN our report under Saturday evening's date was reported the latest news through Reuter calling for notice in this column; and we now append our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	2,000	7,000	3,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	2,000	15,000	8,000
" Continent	12,000	12,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,577,000	5,190,000	7,901,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,005,000	2,225,000	3,459,000
" " to Continent do.	2,850,000	2,227,000	3,192,000
" Stock in the Ports	110,000	178,000	357,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,540,000	1,631,790	2,912,130
" " Surats	151,000	230,240	185,570

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	774,000	692,700	1,414,640
" London	5,000	9,300	8,500
American Afloat	10,000	21,000	20,000
East Indian "	7,000	5,099	18,500
Total	796,000	733,099	1,491,640
Price of Middling-Americans	4 8-32d.	3 25-32d.	3 21-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 18-32d.	3 1-32d.	3d.
Difference	22-32d.	3-4d.	21-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	8,97,238
" " Branches	Dec. "	74,289
Other "	Inc. "	8,22,281
Government Securities	Inc. "	2,95,365
Other authorised "	Unchanged	
Loans on Govt &c.	Dec. "	1,15,278
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. "	3,86,333
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	42,775
Cash	Inc. "	22,05,175

MONEY.—A reduction of one per cent. on Thursday last made the rate of the Bank of Bombay 5 per cent; and Money continues easy. The Statement of Affairs issued to-day discloses an addition to the Cash Balance of over 22¼ lakhs, at 210¼ lakhs, as against an increase in the week previous of 20¼ lakhs, at nearly 188 lakhs. There is also an addition shown in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, in Private Deposits, and in Government Securities, of nearly 9 lakhs, 8½ lakhs, and 3 lakhs, respectively. On the other hand, Loans decreased last week by a little more than one lakh, Bills Discounted and Purchased by 3¾ lakhs, and Balances with other Banks by a little under ¼ lakh.

COTTON continues a very quiet market, and with the exception of a few lots purchased on Japan and the Mills account there has been nothing doing to-day. New Cotton is easier, but no transactions are reported, prices being nominally Rs. 211 for Broach, and Rs 165 for Bengal.

To-day's telegraphic advices from the districts report the Cotton plants and other crops to be doing well in generally seasonable weather. Since the previous reports of last Thursday there had been registered 5·69 inches of rain at Khangaum, 5·10 inches at Broach, while in the other districts there had fallen from ½ inch to 3½ inches.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,445	bales.
Wheat	1,924	cwts.
Linseed	2,670	"
Rapeseed	15,636	"
Poppyseed	1,177	"
Castorseed	1,856	"
Rice	3,473	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, with a slight decline in rates. Business has been done for Genoa, about 200 tons, at 6s. 6d., and for Antwerp, at 8s., and there is some enquiry for shipment to Havre, for July-August.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A considerable amount was bought by the Bazaar at the opening rate, when the market declined temporarily 1-32d., all round. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 3 5-32d., but they were scarce. Later on rates steadied again, and closed firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d. "
" 3 ms' sight Credits	1s. 3 3-32d. "
" Credits "	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Francs "	1·50½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 100⅜ for both cash and the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, rates continued at this level throughout the day and closed at the same, 95½ was named for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The slight movement reported has been on the whole of a downward tendency, prices being as shown in our revised list.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 112 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 104 3-4

3 per cent. Sterling Loan 118½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 1-8

Bar Silver 27 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rosetta arrived here, this morning, from Bombay.

SINGAPORE, JULY 26.

The s. s. Knight Templar arrived here, yesterday morning, from Bombay.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 24.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo, from Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

Mail steamer Rosetta from Bombay arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th July, compared with the Statement of 17th July, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	July 17. Rs.	July 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,53,233	42,56,476
Do. do. at Branches	23,64,391	22,90,102
Other Deposits	2,90,66,510	2,98,98,791
Post Bills	13,352	8,762
Credits, undrawn	18,60,005	18,61,419
Rs...	5,31,57,496	5,47,99,550
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,13,81,976	1,16,78,341
Other authorised Securities	39,22,807	39,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	50,72,402	46,97,189
Loans do. do.	66,36,946	65,21,968
Bills Discounted and purchased	67,02,888	63,18,555
Dead Stock	4,13,374	4,13,382
Stamps and Stationery	13,383	13,493
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,14,988	1,72,213
Cash	1,87,98,727	2,10,63,902
Rs..	5,31,57,496	5,47,99,550

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 17th July 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	732	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	33,494	35,114	...	1,620	103	...
Parcels, &c.	81,425	51,299	30,126	...	75,703	...
Goods						
Other earnings	2,343	2,553	...	210	359	...
Total for week	1,17,262	88,966	29,306	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	2,88,339	2,10,171	..	...	76,165	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GALBRAITH.—July 22, at Quetta, the wife of Major-General Sir William Galbraith, K. C. B., Commanding Quetta District, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAWES—TINDLEY.—July 19, at All Saints' Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. W. Muspratt, George Ernest Dawes, third son of Frederick John Dawes, Madras, to Rosalind Edith Tindley, widow of the late K. J. Tindley, Assistant Surgeon, S. M. Railway.

ECKERSALL—McNAMARA.—July 21, at Coonoor, by the Rev. Father J. Dennis, assisted by the Rev. Father G. Bolanger, James Prince Robert Eckersall, of Kotagiri, to Jane Matilda McNamara, second daughter of A. T. Bastian.

DEATHS.

BROWNE.—July 7, at Karachi, Second Lieutenant A. F. M. Browne, Royal Artillery.

BLACKWELL.—July 16, at Chunar, Henry Blackwell, of the Postal Department, aged 38.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897.

IN his report to the Egyptian Government on the Commission sent to Bombay to study plague, Rogers Pasha warmly acknowledges the cordial assistance accorded by Lord Sandhurst and the Municipal authorities, which greatly assisted them in the collection of valuable information. While the laboratory was being installed in the Municipal Building, Dr. Rogers and Dr. Bittar devoted themselves to the study of the local conditions under which the disease arose and was propagated. Dr. Ibrahim Pasha made clinical and pathological observations at the Arthur Road Hospital, but no post-mortem examinations being permitted, the study was incomplete. Dr. Bittar was subsequently enabled to make additional observations at the St. George's Hospital, where the cases were brought under treatment at an earlier stage. While the mortality at the Arthur Road was 80 per cent. at the beginning, when few but moribund cases were brought in, falling at a later period to 70, and even to 60 per cent., at the European hospital it was 35 per cent., the Europeans seeking admission in the earliest stage of the attack. Rogers Pasha attributes the spread of the disease and the infection of the whole city to the absence of a system of registration which would have enabled the sanitary authorities to get hold of each individual case as it occurred and to disinfect and isolate without delay. He also points to the absence of disinfecting stations with modern stoves for disinfection by steam under pressure, and a trained permanent personnel for dealing with each case in the most effective manner, as a contributory cause. With such appliances, and machinery for detecting every case as it arose, the slowness with which the disease takes root in a town makes plague much more amenable to repressive measures than cholera, which lights up in an epidemic form with extreme rapidity. He quotes Dr. Grayfoot, I.M.S., whose figures show that in Bandora the first reported case was noted on the 25th October and the first local case on 14th December; in Thana, the former was reported on 8th October and the latter on 23rd January; in Poona, on the 8th October and January 2nd, respectively.

What were the plague germs doing in the long intervals? Rogers Pasha does not deal with that question. But it was put to Dr. Koch and Dr. Gaffky, and they found it difficult to answer. They could only suggest that the bacilli were lying dormant until suitable conditions for development presented themselves, or that they might be making time in rats or other animals. Anyhow, the plague is a disease that does not make good its footing all at once, and if it be attacked with vigour, and every case isolated as it arises, it can scarcely become epidemic. In Bombay the disease was first detected in September, and cases of it apparently occurred in August or even in July; it was only in the month of December that it suddenly assumed an epidemic form. As we mentioned yesterday, the Egyptian Commission formed a very high opinion of the efficacy of the system carried out in Poona under Mr. Rand and his colleagues, and the rules enforced in that city have been incorporated in the report for application in Egypt, should that country be invaded by the disease. While acknowledging that Professor Haffkine's preventive inoculations will probably give immunity to individuals, and to classes such as schools, prisoners, and regiments, Dr. Rogers warns the Egyptian Government not to suppose that the prophylactic treatment can render the adoption of isolation and complete and immediate disinfection unnecessary. The reluctance of an oriental population to submit to isolation in hospitals and have their houses and effects thoroughly disinfected might, he shrewdly hints, lead the Egyptian authorities to place reliance on a prophylactic which cannot be applied to all the inhabitants of a city. If Egypt, he writes, be unfortunately visited by the plague, there can be no question as to the measures to be adopted. They must aim at early detection of the first cases; immediate isolation of the sick; observation of those who have been in contact with them, and, if necessary, their segregation; thorough disinfection of the rooms occupied by the sick, and their effects and clothing. When the first case of plague is recognised, a rigid house-to-house inspection must be instituted to detect concealed cases, and military search parties, as organised by Dr. Lowson for Poona, should be employed. He gives the figures to show that in that city the application of the system had a marked effect in two weeks, and that in four it was evident that the disease was under control, and was being rapidly stamped out. The Bombay Government should see to it that this efficacious method should be forthwith applied to Lanewli, Igatpuri, Sattara, and other Mofussil Centres which are attacked by plague.

DR. BITTAR'S report is in French, and it deals with great fulness on the nature and cause of the disease, the means by which it is propagated, and its ever varying clinical aspects. To use an expression of his in Bombay, it is a varied and a varying disease. Its multiple aspects differentiate plague from typhoid, typhus, relapsing fever, small-pox, and pneumonia, the cases of which are very similar, while in cholera and diphtheria the symptoms only vary within very narrow limits. The different forms of plague might be taken for quite different maladies. But the inextricable pellmell of symptoms which are puzzling at first can be by careful analyses reduced to three very distinct forms of the disease according to the localisation in the organism of the bacilli which have effected a lodgment. The simple bubonic form is that in which the infection is restricted to one only, or a group of the lymphatic glands. These cases generally recover. The septicæmic form is that in which the infection is in the blood and permeates the whole system; it is always fatal. The pneumonic form is generally fatal. Happily the bubonic form which is the most commonly met with is rarely infectious; the pneumonic is highly infectious. There may be other forms. In Hongkong some observers described an intestinal plague, but Dr. Bittar could not detect it in Bombay. To Dr. Childe belongs the credit of being the first among modern investigators to diagnose pneumonic plague; he found that cases of "pneumonia" taken into the Jamsetjee Hospital yielded the plague bacillus, and were in reality a very virulent form of plague. The ancient writers dwelt much on that type of the disease. It is not clear how the same bacillus produces such different forms of an identical disease. The difference may result from the degree of virulence of the bacillus, or on the idiosyncracy or resisting power of the individual or in the manner in which the bacilli found entrance. The Europeans and most of the natives treated described the onset as a sudden shivering fit which lasted from a few minutes to an hour. Dr. Bittar is unable to say that any particular treatment by medicine or injections of the glands as practised in Bombay had any influence on the course of the disease. Dr. Yersin's serum did not give satisfactory or conclusive results. But half the cases exclusive of the pneumonia form recovered apparently by an effort of nature. In cases which have a tendency to become septicæmic—the disease attacking the whole system through the blood—the serum can only have an effect if it be applied at the outset, while the bacilli are still confined to the bubo and have not yet entered the blood.

Dr. Bittar gives no credence whatever to the supposition that the plague germ can subsist in sewers. He points to the fact that of the 2,000 halalkhores and sweepers in Bombay hardly any suffered from plague, though they live in the worst quarter of the town where the plague was very prevalent. The absurd clamour raised by those who attributed the presence of plague in Bombay to the fact that great part of the city was sewered, resulted in a great waste of money in opening up perfectly innocent drains. Every competent authority was of course aware that it would have been as sensible to expect to find cabbages or cauliflowers growing in sewers as the fungus known as the plague bacillus in such surroundings. Dr. Bittar points out that the bacillus of plague is very fastidious and exacting as to its nutriment; it requires certain conditions without which it cannot multiply or even live. The alkali evolved in sewers would be fatal to it. On the other hand, it can only live for four days without moisture, and but a few hours in the sun. Other observers say that fifteen minutes' exposure to the sun and the oxygen of the air are fatal to it. Dr. Yersin was mistaken when he supposed that he found the plague bacillus in Amoy seven inches below the surface of the ground. Dr. Lowson's experiments showed that the bacillus in question did not set up plague in animals, and is harmless. Rats do not in Dr. Bittar's opinion play the important role in the diffusion of plague which is generally atributed to those rodents. They get plague and die of it, but it does not follow that all the rats that die during a plague epidemic die of that disease. They die in great numbers during epidemics of disease to which they are immune. When a rat is found dead in a house the body is removed and destroyed. If it is overlooked putrefaction takes place and kills the microbe. The chances of a rat conveying the disease to a human being are very slight. The great danger of infection is found in the human patient, his bed, his surroundings, and his clothes. Rogers Pasha concurs with Dr. Bittar that it is almost entirely through human beings that plague is spread, and that rats, ants, and flies have very little to do with it. The ascertained facts also show that articles of commerce other than rags do not carry the infection; the germs die when placed in conditions that deprive them of moisture and nutriment. On the whole, the experience of the plague in Bombay, in the early months of the year, by the Egyptian Committee seems to have been distinctly reassuring. Plague is as amenable to energetic treatment as small-pox or cholera.

Two causes are in operation this year to considerably restrict the area of cotton cultivation, as compared with last season. The first of these is the dearness of grain, which is an inducement to cultivators to grow food-stuffs, where the soil is suitable, in preference to crops supplying only the raw material to manufacturers. The agriculturists are well aware that grain stocks have been greatly reduced during the last nine months of famine, and while they know that, given a good monsoon prices will fall, they have reason to believe that even with a full average crop prices will still be above the normal level. The experience of the Famine has shown that owing largely to the conservative habits of the people as to the particular grain they will eat, India is an unfavourable field for imports of food-stuffs, and that broadly speaking prices are not regulated here as in Europe upon the world's supply of wheat, but upon India's own outturn. She exports grain in good years, but is chary of importing foreign grown wheat when her own stocks are low. Hence a large increase may be expected in the area of grain cultivation, and a corresponding decrease in that of non-food crops, especially cotton. A subsidiary cause of a diminished cotton area is the unfavourable weather in June and the early part of July for cotton sowing. In Khandeish, the Berars, Hyderabad, and part of the Central Provinces the season for cotton planting extends over three months. But five or six weeks of the period went by before there was sufficient rain to make a commencement with planting, and in some areas there has not even yet been enough rain for the purpose. In the Nimar District of the Central Provinces the area under cotton has been reduced to half the average by the tardy arrival of the monsoon, and in other parts of the same Provinces the area is said to be forty per cent. less than last year. According to the carefully compiled figures of a local export house the area under cotton last year was somewhat under the average, being less than sixteen million acres as compared with an average of 16,137,000, and the yield was of twenty-one and a-half lakhs of bales as compared with an average of nearly twenty-seven lakhs. The consumption by Indian mills was, however, largely reduced owing to the plague epidemic here, and the growing demand from Japan was met without any exhaustion of supplies. During the current season, however, this demand will be still heavier, being estimated to equal that for the whole of the mills in the town and island of Bombay. As indicating the remarkable growth of this branch of business with Japan it is worthy of note that two well-known firms here, Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Sassoon David, have opened branches in Japan, while a member of the firm of Messrs. Lyons and Co. is now in that country making arrangements to do the same.

Now that normal conditions have re-established themselves in Bombay, it may be anticipated that the consumption in India will be much larger than was the case last year, especially as the increase of spindle power is going on steadily. With enhanced demands both here and in Japan, in a year of diminished supply, there is every reason to anticipate that the surplus available for the Continent and Great Britain will be small. The downward tendency of the trade with Europe of late years will therefore in all probability be accelerated this season. Eight years ago Great Britain took 23 per cent. of our exports of cotton; last season she only took 3·2 per cent. In the same period the percentage sent to the Continent of Europe declined from 71·7 to 56·7. Of course it is to be remembered that the last eight years has witnessed the rise and progress of our cotton export to Japan. But even when this is taken into account the reduction of the Western trade is very considerable, amounting even last year when the crop was so good to eighteen per cent. as compared with the previous twelve months. The trade is still sufficiently large, however, to cause it to be open to question whether in the ensuing season the Indian crop will be large enough to meet the demand from East and West, as well as from the local mills. Promoters of new mills now nearing completion will probably have to commence working under the depressing condition of rather high prices for raw material. Some of them will be the less in a position to meet this enhancement and yet make good profits, because of the unbusinesslike way in which the new companies are promoted. There are instances of mills being started whose muccadamage and brokerage have been mortgaged for years to come, and whose contracts for construction and machinery have been given not by competition, but in return for the purchase of a given number of shares. Arrangements such as these prevail in many mills and greatly handicap the efforts of proprietors to reduce the cost of production. As Sir George Cotton pointed out at the last annual meeting of the Millowners' Association reduced cost of production is a great desideratum in these days of severe competition. But that can scarcely be brought about when contractors and muccadams are assured of their commission for years to come, and have not the wholesome fear of competition before their eyes, and other abuses continue to exist. The *Indian Textile Journal* says that "with good management"—a very important qualification—"the Bombay mills should yield to the shareholders an average of fifteen per cent. But the industry will have to be relieved of many of the handicaps with which it has been needlessly weighted before this can be done.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, on Sunday night, at 8 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

MR. ELLIOTT, chief of the Indian Meteriological Department, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday, and is a guest of Sir John Hext, C.I.E. He has come here to confer with Sir John and with Capt. Heming, R. N., in charge of the Marine Survey of India, in reference to certain proposed alterations in the storm signals for Western India.

A CALCUTTA weekly paper writes:—"Lord Sandhurst has followed up the offer of a reward for information as to the murder mystery of Poona by a further offer of a free pardon to anyone not actually concerned in the crime. The Government is evidently at the end of its resources, and it almost looks as if the Police were likely to be baffled. We may be wrong in blaming the Police, but it will certainly not redound to their credit if the most appalling outrage of modern times is to be numbered with the untraced and unpunished crimes of the world."

I WAS talking to a British officer the other day about these Poona murders, says a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and he, opening a book, he held in his hand, pointed to a picture of General Skobeleff. Laying his finger on the page, he grimly observed—"This is the man we ought to have to deal with a business of this kind—he'd have either made Poona produce the instigators of the crime, or he'd have hanged a few citizens before breakfast "just pour l'encourager les autres." For, mark you, there is not the slightest doubt that the men behind this crime are, if not in Poona, known to men in Poona; and unless Government is anxious to face another and a greater evil, its *hukm* should be 'these men must be found.'" This crime is an evidence of an unrest which Viceroys and Governors seem blind to, but which men in less exalted stations have ample opportun

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, JULY 26.

The "New York Herald" states that the reply of Japan to Secretary Sherman's note replying to the original Japanese protest against the annexation of Hawaii declares that the Japanese Government will continue to wage a diplomatic war and will possibly go further to prevent annexation, and that it is impossible for Japan to acquiesce in the probable consequences of the extinction of Hawaiian sovereignty.

It is believed in New York that this only means a rupture of relations between Japan and the United States, and not war.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 26.

The Ambassadors of the Powers, at Saturday's Conference, presented a draft of the Articles relating to the indemnity and capitulations.

The German indemnity proposals have been greatly modified.

Tewfik Pacha's attitude relating to the same is favorable.

DJEVAD PACHA EXCHANGES VISITS WITH THE ADMIRALS.

Advices from Crete state that Djevad Pacha has exchanged visits with the foreign Admirals, but in undress uniform.

REJECTION OF A GERMAN GOVERNMENT BILL.

BERLIN, JULY 26.

The Prussian Lower House, by a majority of four, have a second time rejected the stringent Government Bill amending the Law of Association, empowering the Police to dissolve public meetings.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., last night.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

MULLAH POWINDAH RETIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Everything continues quiet in the Tochi Valley, Mullah Powindah having now undoubtedly retired into the heart of the Mahsud Waziri country, attended by only about a hundred men.

The destruction of the fortified kots at Sheranni is now complete, and attention is being directed to those at Maizar.

The Tochi mails are again delayed by floods in the Valley.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

Two Guns of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, also the 32nd Punjab Infantry, have rejoined the 1st Brigade at Sheranni.

One Company 20th Bombay Infantry goes temporarily from Indore to Mhow for duty.

THE INDIAN PRESS LAWS.

Communications are understood to be now passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the Indian Press Laws, which has no doubt been one of the matters discussed by Sir John Woodburn at Poona, on his recent visit to that city.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Major Bethune, 16th Lancers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stowell, on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Bombay to the Madras Command.

Colonel Dyce, Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta, officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, *vice* Brigadier-General Bruce, promoted.

Captain Swainston, 8th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, *vice* Captain Watkis, on service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garbett is appointed Commandant, 2nd Bengal Lancers, *vice* Burton, vacated. Major Davison succeeds Colonel Garbett as Second-in-Command.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 26.

A Tactical Artillery day came off to-day, under Brigadier-General Sprague. The Brigade placed at his disposal was Royal Artillery, stationed at Kirkee. The idea was an enemy advancing on Poona from Bombay: Poona covered by an Army Corps of three divisions. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Poona Army Corps issued orders for the occupation of a defensive position on Aundle, Dapuri and Dighi, the line covering Poona, with the intention of drawing the enemy into an unfavourable position from the Cavalry division. Touch had been obtained of the enemy. (The Artillery of the first and second divisions and Corps.) The Artillery concentrated for action and General Sprague selected a strong position, and an Artillery duel ensued. Meantime the Infantry attack along the Bombay road had been successful, and the enemy's guns were silenced under the overpowering massed fire of the enemy, and commenced a retreat. A more forward position was then occupied by the Poona Artillery as the enemy's guns had taken fresh position to cover their retreat. The enemy were again driven back, pursued along the old Bombay Road for some distance. The artillery occupied the enemy's position, and completed the route of them. The enemy were under command of Rissaldar Bapat and Jamedar Hambir Rao, of the Second Bombay Lancers, and were represented by eight screens, each screen representing a Battery in action. The day was good, and a large number of officers were present.

THE OUTBREAK AT LANOWLI.

EXODUS OF THE PEOPLE.

A general exodus has taken place from Lanowli owing to the outbreak of plague there. The bazaar is closed, as well as some of the Railway shops. A good many families of the Railway employes have left for Bombay and elsewhere.

Two bungalows have been taken for the use of hospitals.

Dr. Haffkine left on Saturday for Bombay, leaving a Parsee doctor to carry out the inoculations.

The chief sufferers are Goanese and Native Christians.

Ten more fresh cases of plague occurred to-day in Lanowli.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

Cases from the same malady have also occurred at Satara and Igatpuri.

The Native Medical Officer, who had proceeded to Lanowli, has been sent back to Ragivadi.]

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE *VS.* POONA PARSEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

The cricket match, Ganeshkhind and Kirkee vs. Poona Parsees, was played at Ganeshkhind. The ground was wet owing to previous night's rain, and the scoring was not big. The home team won the toss, and went in to play, making 72 runs. Jameson and Heaton were the only two who made double figures. Lord Sandhurst scored 6 and Greig 8, the rest making minor scores. Merhomji took eight wickets in 29 runs, and Chinoy 2 wickets in 31 runs.

The Parsees in their innings made only 46 runs for their side. Irani was the only one who scored 13.

Ganeshkhind won the match by 26 runs.

Time was left, and Ganeshkhind went for their second innings, scoring 83 runs, of which Greig made 42, and Wigram 18.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Extensive alterations have been taking place on the Poona polo ground, which will shortly be completed.

On Wednesday next the teams which compete in the Junior Polo Tournament will have their final practice. A great deal of practicing has been going on lately on the parade ground.

A large pavilion has been erected on the polo ground for members of the Poona Gymkhana Club only, and a stand is erected by members interested in polo by private subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 1,300 in addition. The stand has been provided for the general public at a small charge.

It is quite exceptional to find so many as ten teams entering for any tournament on this side of India; possibly the generous terms offered have brought this about.

Captain De Lisle, the Honorary Secretary of the Club, has taken great pains over the ground, which is now in excellent condition.

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

An attempt to wreck a passenger train occurred near Urali, on the G. I. P. Railway line. Some days ago, a train encountered on the line a large wooden bar, about six inches thick, placed right across, and a number of keys in near proximity to the bar, which had been removed by the front wheels of the engine which encountered the obstacle, passing over it and breaking it. The train fortunately was brought to a standstill without any person being injured. Enquiry is being made whether it happened through carelessness, or if it was wilfully done by some miscreants.

The police have arrested a man on suspicion.

THE TARDY MONSOON.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK AT AKALKOT.

The long looked for rain has at last fallen in Sholapur, and somewhat eased the prices of grain, but at Akalkot the scarcity of rain is causing the crops to wither, and a continuance of the famine is feared.

The Rani Saheb has sent Rs. 500 from the privy purse to feed the poor, and contemplates re-opening relief-works.

The Government of India has not yet passed orders regarding the succession to the Akalkot gadi.

"A PLAIN WORD TO THE PARSEES."

[BY ANOTHER CONTRIBUTOR.]

I HAVE read with pleasure and a considerable amount of interest an article in your to-day's issue, appearing under the signature of "Naval," which seems to have dealt with the social, moral, and intellectual problems that are now creating a stir in the Parsee community in an extremely sensible and practicable manner. Although I do not agree with "Naval" in every particular, yet I cannot refrain from observing that the questions raised by him are deserving of reflection from the thinking portion of the Parsee community. With regard to the movement inititiated by our learned citizen, Mr. K. R. Cama, for changing the Parsee New Year's day from September to March, out of respect to astronomical calculations, even the most superficial observer with whom antiquity of customs and institutions counts for anything is bound to notice a serious blunder in the conception of the thing itself. Spasmodic efforts of the sort as made by Mr. K. R. Cama cannot be received with any welcome or enthusiasm at the hands of the general Parsee community.

I may be charged with conservatism by the supporters of Mr. Cama, but my aversion to radical changes are based on historical grounds rather than on those of pure sentimentality. In the frenzied times of the French revolution scholastic politicians and their blind partisans took upon themselves the task of changing the names of the year, months, etc. The newly inaugurated Republic commenced its calculation of the year from the date of its own foundation, setting aside the time-honoured mode of reckoning the Christian era; months also had chimerical appellations, such as Fructidor, Brumaire, and the like. The question naturally suggests itself what has been the end of this innovation, which at the time was calculated to bestow numerous advantages on the nation at large? The Bourbon restoration, which took place in the person of Louis XVIII., put an immediate end to this semi-political and semi-social nonsense. So that Mr. Cama and his followers should be cautious lest their innovation also may meet with a similar fate.

The existing mode of Parsee calculation has time and convenience in its favour, whereas the projected change is grounded only upon astronomical considerations. It will be a matter for pity in the highest degree to abandon an ancient institution for the sake of a learned scholar, however much he may be respected in the community. As "Naval" has rightly pointed out, Parsee thinkers and men of action should direct their energy and talents into some other channels where their help might be attended with good and useful results. It is generally believed that fortunes were made by Parsees more easily and successfully in days gone by, or rather to be more accurate in the times of the early prosperity of Bombay, than now-a-days. The principal cause that led to the decline of wealth and prosperity (comparatively speaking) in the Parsee community, is to be found in the fact that in former days a Parsee would not look down upon any avocation, but devote himself to the acquisition of wealth, provided it was the means of his making an honest livelihood. These principles enabled them to amass wealth and be prosperous in the extreme. But modern ideals are different, and naturally not quite so satisfactory as far as prosperity is concerned. There is a general scramble for education, as is to be seen in the zeal of the rising generation to become barristers, doctors, professors, and even petty clerks on paltry salaries rather than turning out rich and influential merchants, houseowners, and traders. Because the rising generation looks upon self-made men with a feeling of condescension and equanimity, such men are put down for simple folks, and have very feeble chances in the matrimonial market, where only the "jeunes gens a la mode" could ever aspire to prosper. It is good to be admirers of education, but expediency is deserving of more weight than it has been accorded in the past. A careful study of the law of supply and demand is certain to be attended with advantageous results.

July 25. M. A. A.

THE important part which a pure water-supply plays in the oppression of typhoid fever, is illustrated in a striking manner in an interesting article which recently appeared in one of the American medical journals. From this paper it appears that, in 1895, Pittsburg had 77 deaths from typhoid fever to the 100,000 of population, Cincinnati had 36, and Louisville had 77, i.e., the same number as Pittsburg. These three cities take their waters from the Ohio river or its tributaries, which before reaching Louisville, receives the sewage and surface drainage of an area of territory that represents a population of over two million of people. On the other hand, New York, Brooklyn, and Boston, which depend upon impounded waters gathered in large reservoirs, only average about 20 deaths from typhoid fever for 100,000 inhabitants. In Chicago, the removal of the intake crib, some two miles further in the lake, reduced the typoid death rate from 104 per 100,000 of population in 1892, to 42 and 31 in the years 1893 and 1894.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

OFFICIAL entertainments are apt to be perfunctory. There is excuse enough for this. Given certain high positions and certain large emoluments, a tradition exists as lively to-day as when the most primitive Minister of State held a papyrus portfolio or scratched his resolutions with a sharpened flint, to the effect that those who hold them should largely feed and amuse their fellows of humbler estate. It is a demand with which no modern social theory is permitted to interfere, a kind of public claim for some share in the luxurious fortune of the single lucky individual. If we analyze it we shall find very barbarous elements—a desire to pacify and please all possible disturbers of the peace of those who dwell near the throne on one side, a veiled threat of such disturbance on the other. Also perhaps some uneasy stirring of conscience, some foolish scruple at being thus singly exalted and thus conspicuously enriched, which is soothed by the general feast, whether it consist of bread-fruit and yams or cold turkey and truffles. And on the part of the multitude some stretching forth of hands after the manner of the Brahmini beggars, for we are all Brahmins, mark you, who sit at the Viceregal table or trip in the gubernatorial nautch. Yes, that parallel will do. I am pleased with it. It has a distinct official application.

There is not a shade of justification for these public expectations, and if the tax-payer had any very delicate sentiment of self-respect he would proclaim himself no Lazarus suppliant for the crumbs of Dives' table, even though Dives may owe his groaning board to the system of which Lazarus is the financial supporting pillar, or the brains, or the good-will. We really put people in high places because they are qualified to do the responsible work, to make the critical decisions that appertain to such situations, and we ought to be satisfied if that contract is fulfilled without pleading that a certain amount of gastronomic and other public gratifications should be thrown in. But your tax-payer is not a delicately self-respecting person, especially acting in concert, when he offers perhaps the most vivid illustration of the evolutionary principles that formed his race, than under almost any other circumstance.

With all this in view, as I began by saying, it is not astonishing that official hospitalities should have a tinge of indifference. It is hard to believe that the official host does not scan the pages of uninteresting entries in his visitors' book with depression, impossible to accept any diplomatic or kindly intentioned statement that the multitude is not a bore. We who belong to the multitude know its boring qualities too well to be deceived, its cheap swagger, its eternal platitudes, its subservient smile, or else those excellent qualities to find which one must dig through the thickest strata of common place personality. That is your multitude, dear Mr. Editor, though I dare say you wouldn't say so in your proper person, for the multitude is sacred and beloved to any journal with a reflecting eye upon its circulation. It must be hard, very hard, to be obliged to be on cordial terms with the multitude. You may think this is not the case because you haven't to return their visits—imagining yourself for a daring instant Governor of Pondicherry or Bombay, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, or Sir A. P. Macdonnel—but that is a fallacy. Every hand that writes the name it answers to in the bulky book at your portals, inscribes there a prospective guest of yours, or indicates a bosom in which you will set the canker of neglect, and being an agreeably-disposed person you loathe the canker business in any form. Every eye that meets yours in the mazes of your evening party of four hundred demands the same kindling beam, the same humid gratification, and nature has not provided you with what we may take the liberty of calling a homogeneous smile. Private intimacies with no official basis, no prop of precedence, are apt to be swallowed up, yours becomes a dissolving personality, you meet a man friend of your year with whom you used to hold joyful converse half the night, and try to put your hand on what you used to be—you grasp a gelatinous mass of amiable sentiment with a tendency to stiffen about the person of the Commander-in-Chief. The multitude, the corporate official multitude, has triumphed over you. You are lucky if softening of the brain has not supervened, and you have not to be led about with your blue ribbon in the hand of an A.-D.-C.

Contemplating the horrid possibilities lying in wait for Excellencies and members of Council and such unfortunate people—it is a fascinating form of reflection for persons of humbler station—I have been foolishly led away. What I meant to do when I began was to say that the usual perfunctoriness of official hospitality had found a most pleasant and appreciable exception in that exercised by the new ruler of the Punjab, Sir William and Lady Mackworth Young seem to have revived the idea of the house, the host, the hostess in all the warmth and colour which that combination naturally suggests. Dinners at Barne's Court this year are not, I understand, sections of the social directory arranged in pairs, male and female, without other consideration, but betray the principle of selection and fitness, even of affinity. One must be allowed to comment upon this; it is so unusual in India. Marriage is no such lottery as the average Indian dinner party, for marriage entertains the possibility of divorce, while from the wheezy commissariat Colonel or the lady who loves Marie Corelli there is not even a chance of separation with due allowances for the best part of two hours. The personal is the really indispensable element in all hospitality; apart from that a guest is a detached atom floating about a bigger house than his own in which he feels no special scruple against carrying off the spoons—and if Sir William and Lady Mackworth Young succeed in permanently implanting it at Barne's Court there will be at least one social spot in Simla which will blossom as the rose. The first dance which took place last night was a very cheery and friendly affair, most comfortably and prettily arranged. The Lieutenant-Governor has a presence and air of much distinction, a man to be singled out anywhere, but both he and Lady Young have a simple, direct, and friendly manner with the host of people whose acquaintance they have made in the social routine of the hill capital which cannot fail to make them warmly regarded. Tiglath Pilaser says that this is a virtue of the Punjab—to be frank and cordial and unaffected. He says we are much too sophisticated officially in Bombay, with a little of the tortuous mental processes that are indigenous there. He can't speak about the other provinces as he hasn't been there, or he would, for Tiglath Pilaser loves pronouncing judgments even in the privacy of the domestic hearth, and if one doesn't agree he will go and print, them in a newspaper as if that proved anything! He says they've got straight people and a good dry climate to deal with in the Punjab Secretariat, and that it comes off on them and helps out the original Briton instead of disguising him say our obedient servant. You can take Tiglath's explanation if you like—I've got it in print first, and that's one satisfaction—but the fact remains that the Punjabis all live in Chota Simla, and that is a very popular end of the town.

THE Chief Engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway has been recalled from leave in England in consequence of the recent earthquake.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 6,54,000 for expenditure on famine relief works in Behar, to be allotted as follows:—Shahabad, Rs. 32,000; Saran, Rs. 86,000 Mozufferpore, Rs. 1,25,000; Champarun, Rs. 1,56,000 Durbhanga, Rs. 2,25,000.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 17th July was 245, against 224 and 276 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 25 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 116 and 16, respectively, against 94 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·4 per mille per annum, against 23·4, the mean of the last five years.

THE LATE WHITTAKER CASE.

WITNESSES CONFINED BY THE MOGHLAI POLICE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, about 4 o'clock, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Daly, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, obtained permission to make a declaration on behalf of his clients, Francis, a butler, Louis, table-boy, Ruth, ayah, and Hoosein, syce, who were all employed in the service of Mr. Arthur Napoleon Templeton, of Hyderabad (Deccan), and who all were witnesses in the late Whittaker case. The declaration was made by them as British subjects, and they claimed protection as such. Mr. Daly remarked that his clients had all been in the custody of the Moghlai police since last Christmas Day until Friday, the 23rd instant. The declarants then made a statutory statement on solemn affirmation.

The statement was as under:—

We are all British subjects. In December 1896 we were all taken away by the Moghlai police from Mr. Templeton's house shortly after he himself was locked up in the Secunderabad jail. We were taken to the Moghlai police office and confined in separate rooms at first, and we were all tutored to give false evidence against Mr. Templeton. We, Francis, Louis, and Ruth, were subsequently compelled under threats from the Moghlai police to give that false evidence both in Hyderabad and before the High Court in Bombay. We have all of us been in Moghlai police custody ever since until Friday last, the 23rd instant. We wanted to go away from Moghlai police custody, and sent word to Mr. Templeton that if he would protect us from the Moghlai police we would make a confession of all the lies we had told against him. He sent word to say that he would not take confessions himself, but would pay our fees to Bombay, if we were really in earnest and wished to make a confession, so that we might make it to his solicitors. We, Francis, Louis, and Ruth, accordingly applied to the Moghlai police to accord us five days' leave to go to the wedding of Ruth's sister at Bolaram, about ten miles from Hyderabad, which was granted. This was on Friday night last, and on Saturday morning we left in charge of Mr. Templeton's *Darogha* and have come down here and made our statements to Mr Edgelow, Mr. Templetion's solicitor. And I, Hoosein, syce, say that I obtained four days' leave from the Moghlai police custody on bail for my return by my father and came to Bombay with the others to make my confession to Mr. Templeton's solicitors. We are one and all of us afraid to go back to Hyderabad for fear of what may be done to us by the Moghlai police, and we all wish for the protection of the British authorities and also our personal effects, which we left in the house in which we have been detained, handed over to us. I, Francis, say I have left my wife and children in the house from which we have escaped, and I, Louis, say that I have left my mother-in-law in the same house, and we wish our said relations to be released at once. And I, Hoosain, say that I also want protection for my father, who also resides in Moghlai jurisdiction, and upon whose surety I was released for four days.

The magistrate attested the statement, and returned the same to Mr. Edgelow.

CHROMOPATHIC SCIENCE.

THE CRITIC CRITICISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank you very much for your criticism on me and my pamphlet on chromopathy, for it will call forth facts which will strengthen the basis of this science. It appears that your newspaper needs force you to indulge in such a criticism as this. It may please people who are endowed with blessed brains like yours, but surely it can carry no weight at all with any really intelligent person, for the very simple reason that you show utter ignorance of this science notwithstanding the existence of such voluminous books on the subject as "Principles of Light and Colour" and "Wonders of Light and Colour." You would have done well if you had read these books before criticising my pamphlet. But the greatest reason for your criticism to be nothing but hollow sounding words is that you have not made a single experiment in this science, and your word cannot have more weight than mine, for my experience extends for over 12 years now in its practice. I refrain from giving many facts which I omitted from my pamphlet, and many more which I obtained subsequent to the issue of this pamphlet from many quarters of India, for they seem to produce no proper effect on minds like yours. Every new thing in a country does meet with opposition from sceptics and conservative minds. Homœopathy met the same treatment in the beginning, but notwithstanding all the studied opposition it flourishes now as a better system of cure than allopathy. Chromopathy must advance as it has been sown in good ground, and no opposition can check its progress and fertilization and people may uselessly wreck their brains in opposing it. You will be astounded to hear that a German gentleman is going to translate this little pamphlet into his own native language. I have already given him permission to do so. There runs a story among the Mahomedans that Ibrahim *Khalil allah* (friend of God) was once maltreated by a person and God wanted to give proper punishment to the offender, but Ibrahim interceded and prayed that his eyes may be opened that he may know the truth. This was done and the cruel person fell at the feet of the saint and asked his forgiveness. I pray with Ibrahim that the Giver of all Bounties may open your eyes to sense the truth of chromopathy. Amen.—Yours, &c.,

JWALA PRASADA JHA.

Mahaban, July 22.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

DURING the week ending July 23rd, the plague cases and deaths reported to Government were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	14	9
Karachi	5	4
Poona	9	10
Districts.		
Surat	10	4
Poona	35	13
Satara	47	30
Kolaba	6	4
Territories.		
Baroda	5	3
Kolhapur	1	3
Cutch	26	14
Total	158	94

Five of the cases reported in Bombay were imported, and the ten deaths at Poona include six in the Kirkee Cantonment. The total of deaths compares favourably with the previous week, when the mortality bill was 103, but it is more than in the week ending July 9, when the total was 64. The deaths recorded from plague in the Presidency now stand as follows:—

Deaths from plague previously registered	30,092
" " week ending July 23	94
Total	30,186

IN recognition of the important scientific researches now being carried on at the Calcutta Presidency Colleges under Professor Bose, the Royal Society has made a further grant from the Parliamentary fund for their continuation.

THE rails of the Bengal-Nagpur extension from Sini via Kharagpur (Midnapur) to Calcutta have, we believe, been laid up to within eleven miles of Calcutta, and are only waiting for Government to decide the cite for the new central station and offices, while 45 miles of the Cuttack section are completed. The new line will probably be ready for opening up to Kharagpur (Midnapur) in January, 1898, to Calcutta perhaps in June, 1898, and to Cuttack in December, 1898, with the exception, of course, of the two big bridges—the Rupnarain at Midnapur and the Mahanady at Cuttack.

A SOCIAL REFORM MEETING IN THE GAEKWAR'S PALACE.

A LARGELY attended public meeting was held in the Hall of the Laksmi Vilas Palace at Baroda on Saturday last to hear an address on "Social Reform" by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, who was on a visit there for the conduct of a civil appeal in the Huzur Court. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar was present at the lecture, and listened to it with great interest. His Excellency the Dewan Srinivasa Raghavaingar and most of the State officials were also present. The Dewan having introduced the lecturer in complimentary terms, Mr. Chandavarkar, who was cordially received, rose and said that it was rather hard on him that when he had visited Baroda purely on professional business he should be called upon to meet such a distinguished assembly as he saw before him, and deliver an address on Social Reform. He had accepted the invitation rather reluctantly, and when he accepted it he was not aware that he would have to speak in that large Hall and before such a cultured and critical audience. His Excellency the Dewan had introduced him to the audience in terms too flattering and he wished at the outset to say that he could not claim the title of either a social or political reformer, for that was a title deserved only by such great and good men as Raja Rammohan Roy. It was, however, a pleasure to him to find that the important question of social reform was awakening an ever widening interest, and he had of late found that at most of the places he visited on professional business he was asked to address meetings on that subject. His only claim to appear before his Highness and the audience that evening at the invitation of the Schuvicharini Sabha of Baroda was that he felt strongly on the subject of social refrom, and it was encouraging that that subject, in spite of immense difficulties, was slowly pushing itself to the front and asserting its claim. The general idea at the root of the movement in favour of social reform was no other than the idea on which our modern conception of life, the state, society and institutions was based. A well known writer had recently pointed out how that idea differed from the ancient idea on the same subject, and had gone on developing until modern civilization held fast to the belief and the conviction that no society could get on and prosper which sacrificed the individuality of those who composed it. It was a commonplace to say that the ancient Greeks, the ancient Romans, and the Jews of the Old Testament had no higher conception of society than that the individual had no existence apart from the state or society to which he belonged, and that the state or society was every thing, the individual nothing. Among the ancient Athenians that theory predominated until the stoics, and Socrates tried to enter protests against it. But Socrates only made a beginning, and it was Jesus Christ who knocked that theory down completely and disenchanted the ancient world of the delusion that human beings were merely so many machines, and could have no being apart from the state or society to which they belonged. The ancient Jews had lived on that old theory, and they stuck fast to their idea that the Jews were the only people favored of God, that they should form themselves into an exclusive caste, and that each of them should live, as it was his duty to live, in strict obedience to the rules and customs ordained by their caste. They had no conception of higher humanity. But modern civilization had outgrown that theory, and in these days our conception of society was that if the happiness, progress, and welfare came through and depended upon the elevation of the individual, the modern civilized world no longer believed that the individual existed for society alone but rather that society lived for him; and that any society which tried to make intellectually and morally slaves of its members was doomed to decay. In matters purely political we all of us were only too glad to embrace and act upon this modern idea. We were ready to accept there the principle that might was not right, that majorities had no right to tyrannise over minorities, that the Government during a famine was bound to see that not a single man, woman, or child died of starvation. But if we turned to matters social a different spectacle presented itself. There *society* ruled supreme as a body; the individual was nothing before it; and if a widow suffered from its cruelties, or a few individuals had been oppressed or persecuted for daring to break any of its absurd laws, we more or less did not think it a matter of importance, however much we might feel the monstrosity of society's ways. Political grievances we were ready to protest against and eager to get redress against them; but social grievances made no enthusiasts of us, and we were ready as regards them to find consolation in the cant that "Time would mend matters." The social reformer sought no more than to open our eyes to the fact that the progress of any people did not depend upon one-sided reform but must be all along the line—that it would not do for them to say they would move onwards in politics alone and leave their social and domestic institutions in the hands of time and chance. While freely and fairly admitting that the individual in any given period was a product of the past of his society, the social reformer desired to emphasize the other but oft-ignored truth that it was through individual development alone that that society could march onwards in the path of progress. The *social force* was the static force, and the *individual force*, was the dynamic force, both of which were necessary for social development. The individual left to himself, unrestrained, was apt to be engrossed and impelled by his own ideas and required to be curbed. The social force left to itself, unrestrained, was apt to make society stand still, worship blindly the past, and make mere machines of men. In Europe the go-ahead spirit of the people required to be restrained by the *static* force in social matters; in India the tyranny of castes and priests was so great that we wanted more of the *dynamic* or what Prof. Knight called the centrifugal force. Unless educated and enlightened individuals girded their loins, acted as sincerely as they inwardly thought, castes and priests would not give way, and society must stagnate. A lecturer at Baroda had criticised one of Mr. Chandavarkar's lectures delivered last year on Individualism by saying that society was like a forward and ignorant child, and must be dealt with as we would deal with such a child in educating it by lisping if it lisped; but, said Mr. Chandavarkar, if his critic meant that the best way to reform society is to be forward like it, put on appearances before it, and seem to be what we were not, he wished to enter a strong protest against those false ways of reform. Carlyle had pointed out that it was a libel on humanity and society to suppose that men could be roused to heroic action by ease and hope of pleasure. The greatness of a society was tested by the number of men ready to stand fast by their principles, sincerity of conviction, and moral courage and backbone. Such men no doubt society did discard at first; but all social progress came from them and though they might be discarded at first, at last *the divine, the love of truth*, that lay concealed in every human heart could not but come out and respect and follow the true men so discarded. After dwelling on female education, the elevation of women, and domestic reform, Mr. Chandavarkar concluded his address, which lasted one hour, with an eloquent peroration, and resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause.

Rao Bahadur M. V. Samarth, the Subha of Baroda, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that they had all heard the lecture with rapt attention, and he hoped Mr. Chandavarkar's observations would evoke strong interest in the cause of social reform. He also proposed thanks to his Highness for lending the hall of his Palace for the lecture and for honouring it with his presence.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Caledonia, expected to arrive in Bombay, on Friday dayligh. the 30th July:—

Allen, Miss H
Allen, Mr G L
Angelo, Capt F W P
Ashwood, Mr
Anderson, Mr J C
Algie, Mr A F
Adams, Lieut A
Armfield, Mr and Mrs
Bonnets, Mrs, daughter and two infants
Benn, Lieut H G
Bean, Mrs and infant
Benn, Mr W J
Berkeley, Mrs H M
Bell, Mr H J G
Beattie, Mr J B
Bailey, Miss L E
Brasier, Mr C E
Bonnett, Mr T J
Brown, Mr R S
Brown, Mr A C
Brant, Mr D
Chandhuri, Mr
Cama, Mrs and child
Cama, Mr B N
Cama, Mr N P
Cama, Mr C N
Collins Bandmaster
Comdt, Rao Bahadur Dip Singh
Comdt, Dhar Singhhi Dip Singh
Comdt, Didar Singh Dip Singh
Comdt, Goving Cao Muttean
Comdt, Dand Khan
Comdt, Rishen Singh
Comdt, Rai B, Dhayuit Rai
Comdt, Abdul Gani
Comdt, Karim Beg
Chand, Mr Sumar
Chand, Mr Sindar
Chany, Dr
Capt Mir Haskin Ali
Crottherwood, Mr
Comdt, Chatrn Singh
Chatertin, Mr
Crut, Mr A
Ceccari, Mr F
Deasy, Capt
David, Mr A
Daffus, Mr James
Dinwoodie, Mr J F
Davids, Hon Mr Justice
Dale, Capt J
Evans, Mr Howard B
Forbes, Mr
Ford, Capt C H
Fry, Miss
Gough, Major and Mrs
Gokhale, Mr
Galloway, Mr and Mrs
Hulse, Mr
Harris, Mr R L and Miss
Herne, Miss Constance
Hall, Dr R W
Andersen, Mr H A
Hind, Mr
Jeraandar, A Majid
Jemadar, Hara Singh
Johnson, Mr and Mrs E
Jenkins, Miss C V
Kymer, Mr G
Knowles, Mr
Kidd, Mr and Miss
Lawrence, Mr H S
Leach, Mr E A
McKirdy, Mr
Merry, Mr
Mortteen, Miss
Mallannah, Mr
Mitra, Dr
Miller, Mr A
Martin, Miss
Macpherson, Col
MacDwell, Mr J
McNiel, Mr
McLeod, Mr C C
McLaren, Capt K
McVicar Smith, Mr A
Mellise, Col Sir H
Nasib, Mr G M
Plummer, Mr H E F
Peytan, Capt A S
Plunkett, Mrs Emma
Parakh, Mr D V
Percy, Mr Matthew
Rushworth, Mr W
Rai, Mr B L
Rissaldar Sunjal Singh
Robinson, Mr H
Sibilthorp, Mr D A
Service, Mr A E
Shantek, Mr
Steel, Mr Robert
Smith, Mr A
Southall, Mr W
Sim, Mr R
Sykes, Capt W
Shaw, Mr W C
Sharp, Rev A A
Short, Mr James
Thomson, Mr W K
Turrell, Mr L S
Thomson, Mr J
Thomson, Miss
Umar, Mr S N
Wright, Mr F A
Williams, Mr and Mrs T J
Wright, Mr and Mrs
Wachs, Mr
Whitburn, Mr H L
Weaver, Miss

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvi		1	20
	Chukla			
	Umarkhadi			
	Dongri			
C	Market			13
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswadi			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Khumbarwada			
D	Khetwadi			6
	Girgaum			
	Chaupati			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Masagon			33
	Tadwadi			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			13
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			3
	Worli			3
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown			
	Hospitals.			
	Jain		1	5
	Arthur Road		1	
	Total	1	2	101

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			26
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			20
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao	2	1	
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady			10
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Masagon			42
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			8
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			7
	Worli			
	Non-Resdt. and Unknown			0
	Hospitals.			
	Arthur Road		1	7
	Jain			
	St. George			
	Parsee Hospital			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Total	2	2	126

Total to date...12,666 10,717

The high mortality is undoubtedly contributed to by the dearness of grain and want of work, which renders the people more susceptible to disease. The Plague Relief Fund collected by Dr. John Pollen, and vested in Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, is not yet quite exhausted, and small sums have been sent to nearly all the divisional medical officers for distribution in cases of real need. Various charitable institutions have had money sent them for the same purpose, and further sums will be available as cases of destitution are made known.

A PILGRIM SHIP PUT IN QUARANTINE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mohammudi, 1,252 tons, Captain J. Bran, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, at noon, from Jeddah, via Aden and Karachi, has brought 520 pilgrims. On her arrival in port the Health Officer, Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, with his assistants, proceeded on board. On examination they discovered twenty-five cases of fever, and these being doubtful cases, they are at present kept under observation. If no unfavourable symptoms develope the pilgrims will be allowed to land and will be sent to their respective destinations to-day. There were twelve deaths during the voyage from natural causes.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE

the Camp is now reduced to 38. In the Wari Bunder Camp there are 14 passengers detained, including the six new admissions made yesterday.

THE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The house-to-house inspection made by some Justices of the Peace and the District Medical Officers on Plague Duty, on Sunday, gave the following results :—Two new cases were discovered at Mandvie, the patients being conveyed to the Arthur Road Hospital. No case of plague was found in any other district.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following are the hospital returns for yesterday :—

Hospital.	Patients.
Bhattia.....	5
Zulfalia.....	4
Parsee.....	2
Total.....	11

The following notification was issued last evening by the General Department :—

No. 4058.—The following modifications are made in Government Notification No. 3388, dated 23rd June 1897 :—

Between the words "pilgrims" and "returning" insert " and any other person " ; and at the end of the Notification add " and no communication between returning pilgrims and the shore shall be allowed at any places in the Bombay Presidency other than Bombay."

DAMAUN.

On Friday there was only one death at Lower Damaun, the victim being a Machi, who was suffering for upwards of six months from, and died of, chronic dysentery. This is the ninth day presenting a clean plague mortality bill. On Saturday there was no death from any cause whatever, and it became the third day of clean mortality bill and the tenth day of clean plague mortality bill. Cases of diarrhœa and dysentery of the season are numerous and have afforded business to doctors and vaids, but rarely prove fatal. The permanent District Judge, Mr. Albert Ozario Castro, who has been for the last 2 months on leave, is expected to return here on the 29th instant and as soon as he comes and the communication between Upper and Lower Damaun is restored, certain persons who have been sleeping with one eye open, expect to reap a rich harvest from the plenteous crop of litigation produced by the seed of plague. If communication had not ceased or the Judge refused permission to cross the river every day to attend the Court at Upper Damaun, it is rumoured he will hold his court in Lower Damaun.

THE FAMINE.

DAMAUN.

Encouraged by a donation of Rs. 200 made by Mr. Nowroji Manokji Wadia in response to a petition of certain self-constituted representatives of Parsees to distribute free grain among the poor Parsees of Lower Damaun, a similar petition was addressed to the well-known philanthropic lady, Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nasserwanji Manekji Petit for further assistance to Parsees alone, but the applicants being unknown to the lady, she made a reference to Sett Sorabji Manokji Damaunwala, and on his report and suggestions Bai Dinbai has forwarded a sum of Rs. 750 to the Shet to apply it for the purpose of providing cheap grain not only to Parsees but all classes of people. Sett Sorabji on receipt of the lady's letter this morning at once sent for and instructed Mr. Raghunath Moorar, manager of the cheap grain shop, to lower the prices from this day of all grain being sold in the shop and to sell to Parsees still cheaper and has made such arrangements as to prevent undue advantage being taken of the cheap price. Mr. Raghunath thereupon overjoyed ran to the shop, and explaining the circumstance to the crowd of customers at his shop, announced the reduction of the prices amidst cries of "Shethani Bai Dinbai-ki-Jai" and "Shet Sorabji-ki-Jai."

The distribution by Government of paddy, which for the last ten days has been discontinued and the uninterrupted free distribution of cooked khichri by Mr. Sorabji, were taken advantage of by the poor of low classes, but the poor of the middle classes who both on account of religious scruples and notions of dignity could not take advantage of either of the charities have been deriving continued benefit from the cheap grain shop, are very much thankful to the philanthropic lady for affording pecuniary aid to enable them to buy grain cheap during present times of scarcity, and the people other than Parsees are obliged to Mr. Sorabji for his noble suggestions to the philanthropic lady not to restrict the charity to Parsee community alone, as was intended by the applicants.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Last week's Central Provinces Season reports are summarised in the following general remarks :—There has been general rain again this week. Twelve districts have received from 3 to 7 inches including Saugor, Chanda, Bhandara, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Hoshangabad where the need was reported last week to be greatest. The remaining districts have received seasonable showers, but more is still required in the rice districts of Chanda and Raipur. The rainfall of the past fortnight has greatly benefited the crops, and present prospects are favourable throughout the Provinces. Sowing and weeding operations continue, and transplanting is in progress. Sowings and plowings which were necessitated by the prolonged break are being undertaken. The late arrival of the monsoon is alleged to have reduced the area placed under cotton in Nimar to about half the average. Cattle disease exists in parts of Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Bilaspur, and fodder is still insufficient in four districts. Prices have risen somewhat in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur and slightly easier in Chanda, Betul and Nimar. Elsewhere there are small fluctuations. The total number on relief-works has expanded by 9,000. Raipur, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur and Balaghat contributing the largest increases. The number on gratuitous relief has also risen by 16,000, two-thirds of which accession has taken place in Raipur and Bilaspur. The numbers on Railway and other private works have fallen from 64,963 to 38,579. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 23,778, Damoh 38,708, Jubbulpore 29,718, Mandla 10,362, Seoni 5,265, Narsinghpur 22,214, Hoshangabad 30,674, Nimar 314, Betul 9,320, Chhindwara 14,798, Wardha 2,035, Nagpur 11,983, Chanda 9, Bhandara 21,877, Balaghat 38,378, Raipur 47,295. Bilaspur 37,792. Sambalpur 529. Gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,698, Damoh 19,630, Jubbulpore 31,146, Mandla 5,587, Seoni 4,159, Narsinghpur 11,424, Hoshangabad 10,102, Nimar 1,689, Betul 2,982, Chhindwara 4,124, Wardha 12, Nagpur 5,102, Chanda *nil*, Bhandara 11,161, Balaghat 19,502, Raipur 28,510, Bilaspur 58,491, and Sambalpur 35. Details—relief-workers—men 99 838, women 161 089 and children 77 983. Dependants—men 2,695, women 4,267 and children 49,434 with 2054 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 8,818, women 10,230 and children 14,451. Otherwise relieved—men 21,037, women 42,187 and children 57,631 with 30,393 unclassed. Wage prices—Saugor, Mandla, Nimar, Chhindwara and Bhandara 8, Damoh, Betul 6¼, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur 8 1-2, Narsingpur and Bilaspur 9, Hoshangabad 8 1-4, Wardha 8 3-4, Chanda 9 1-4, Balaghat 7 and Seoni 7 1-4.

CRICKET.

WM. WATSON vs. VACUUM OIL.

A CRICKET match was played, on Saturday last, between Wm. Watson and Co.'s C. C. and Vacuum Oil Co.'s C. C., resulting in a win for the latter by 29 runs. The following are the scores :—

WM. WATSON AND CO.'S C. C.

D'Silva, b D'Souza	2
Nathoo, b A S Brown	0
Jehangir, b A S Brown	0
Westerman, b West	7
Jones, b Gonsalves	13
P D'Souza, run out	4
Nanabhoy, b Gonsalves	1
J B D'Souza, run out	2
Rodrigues, not out	11
Mathews, b J Brown	1
Duke, b A S Brown	8
Extras	9
Total	58

VACUUM OIL CO.'S C. C.

L D'Silva, c D'Souza, b Jones	17
M Gonsalves, c Jones, b Westerman	2
M D'Souza, b Westerman	15
W H West, b Jones	1
J Brown, b Jones	0
A D'Silva, b Westerman	8
A S Brown, run out	1
A M Coelho, b Jones	13
C F Noronha, c D'Souza, b Jones	9
S F Pereira, b Jones	5
P J Rodrigues, not out	5
Extras	11
Total	87

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th July, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	6	28 p.m.	12	9
Teheran	26	1	54 p.m.	..	23
Suez	26	2	50 p.m.		4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th July, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	40	..	4
" Karachi	..	22	..	4
" Madras	..	11	..	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, during his Burma tour next cold weather, will probably proceed as far north as Bhamo and Myitkina.

The Maharaja Scindia, who was due in Simla on Saturday, has postponed his visit there indefinitely.

Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, on return from privilege leave, resumes the duties of his appointment to-morrow.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Chakrata, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Presidency District.

As was expected, last week's returns show a great drop in the numbers on famine relief works in these Provinces, consequent on the good rain with which every district has been blessed. The grand total has taken from little less than a million to little more than 800,000 souls.

The raiders who looted a large number of camels near Saidgai at the entrance to the Tochi Valley are reported to belong to the Kabul Khel section of the Darwesh Khel Waziris, an extremely lawless lot. As they are found on the southern border of the Kurram Valley and also in Birmal, they may give considerable trouble along the line of communications if they are really "out."

The Government of India has decided to exclude natives, other than those of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, from competing for the guaranteed posts of Engineers at the Thomason Engineering College at Rurki.

A detachment of thity Sikhs, one Native Officer, one Hospital Assistant and two British Officers has been despatched to British East Africa for service in that country. They will be seconded for two years in their regiment.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of life pensions of Rs. 300 per mensem each to Nawab Murteza Begum Saheba and Nawab Sarar Jigar Begum Saheba, children of the late Prince Sir Jehan Kadr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali, Bahadur.

Burglaries are rife in Simla. A valuable collection of stamps has disappeared from Lady Collen's, the study of Rev. Mr. Tomkins has been broken into, and a variety of articles stolen, and 60 rounds of ammunition have been taken from the residence of Mr. Wolley Dod.

Dr. Little, Sanitary Commissioner and Administative Medical Officer, Berar, acts as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, during Dr. Lawrie's absence, on three months' leave, Dr. C. L. Swaine, of the Hyderabad Contingent, taking the place of Dr. Little.

About one hundred Rontgen Rays apparatus are to be supplied to the Medical Department in India.

The Deosai plain, which is usually open to traffic early in July, at least the road from the Burzil to Skardu in Baltistan, is still impracticable owing to deep snow, and is likely to remain so for some time yet, if it opens at all this year.

The *Englishman* says it has repeatedly directed the attention of the Government of India of late to the so-called free emigration of natives of India to Africa, and it is gratified to learn that the result has been an entire stoppage of the illegal traffic. Now, it seems, much larger orders for the regularly indentured coolies are being received.

There is just now a heavy demand for medical officers on famine and plague duty and for the Tochi Valley Expedition. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smyth, I. M. S. Bengal Establishment, Principal Medical Officer, Malakhand Brigade, has, therefore, been recommended for an extension of service for one year beyond the age of 55 years, which he attains on the 27th instant.

The Upper Burma Military Police at the beginning of the year numbered 11,308, among them being 3,140 Sikhs, 1,825 Punjabis, and 1,593 Gurkhas ; Hindustanis, Pathans, Dogras, Rajputs, Limbus, &c., being also represented, though in much smaller numbers. Of recent years attempts have been made to recruit from the hill tribes. In Lower Burma much attention has been paid to the enlistment of Karens, and the Karen Battalion now contains 633 Karens, and for the first time in its history justifies its name. As yet no success has been obtained in enlisting other native races in the Military Police. The Panthay recruits at Mogok have had to be disbanded, and no progress has as yet been made in the enlistment of Kachins.

A number of Mahomedans who claim to be the leaders of the community have addressed a letter to Mr. Bolton, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. They complain of the reflections made on them by the Anglo-Indian press. They have no desire to enter into a journalistic controversy, which is always unsatisfactory, but they request the local dailies to publish their letter that the rioters were "budmashes" and that there was no one pulling the string behind them. "One would have thought," they say, "that other citizens of Calcutta instead of attacking us would have in some degree recognised our labours in the cause of peace and order."

One of the princes of the late royal family of Mandalay, Maung Maung Myat, son of the Eingshe min, is just now causing a little trouble. After the annexation, he managed to work his way to Bangkok, where he stayed for a few years, having married the daughter of a Siamese Minister. He got tired of her and Bangkok, however, and, leaving Siam, went to the Southern Shan States, where he married a Shan lady, and with her returned to Mandalay in 1893. After that Maung Myat and his wife managed to go to the Northern Shan States, and there he has, evidently, been trying to raise disturbances, for he was recently seized by the Tihbwa Sawbwa, who is sending him down to Mandalay.

The leading Mohamedans of Calcutta have addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. C. W. Bolton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, stating on behalf of their community that "we do not give way to any section of our fellow subjects, Hindu or Christian, in our devotion and loyalty to the British Government." These gentlemen are amazed that they have not been publicly thanked for saving Calcutta by their expeditious and vigorous aid. "One would have thought that other citizens of Calcutta, instead of attacking us, would have in some degree recognised our labours in the cause of peace and order." These labours consisted of issuing a disclaimer of all connection with the riots long after they had been suppressed.

News reaches the Lahore paper that the Indus, just beyond Kargil, has overflowed its banks, washing away the main bridge on the road between Srinagar and Ladak, and doing serious damage to the road. Mails are being run across the river by means of ropes and pulleys, but traffic will be seriously interrupted for some days to come. The quantity of snow that has fallen in Kashmir and on the surrounding uplands from the setting in of winter, even within a few days ago, is almost unprecedented. Now that a succession of bright sunny days has set in, the snow is thawing rapidly, and the country for hundreds of miles round is intersected by innumerable rushing streams. There is still from twenty to thirty feet of snow on the Burzil pass, but in the lower slopes it is melting rapidly, forming mountain torrents and in parts flooding the road, rendering the yearly transport to Gilgit unusually difficult. On the northern slopes of the pass a snow bridge, formed by the waters of the Burzil nullah working their way underneath an avalanche, suddenly collapsed about a week ago, and several baggage ponies crossing at the time were precipitated into the stream and swept away. Beyond Doyan, where the road to Gilgit enters the valley of the Indus, there have been several landslips. At one place in the Hattu Pir Gallery, where the roadway was originally cut into the hill side a serious slip has taken place, and as the hill appears to be composed almost entirely of soft disintegrating rock, the engineers in charge of the road have a very serious problem before them.

Mr. R. S. E. R. Bruzer, District Superintendent of Police Karnal, has just returned to Karnal, bringing with him the noted dacoit leader Ghamanda and two remaining members of his notorious gang, who have for a long time past been committing dacoities, and torturing their victims to make them give up their property in the Ferozepore and Ludhiana districts and Patiala Faridkot, and Nabha States. They were arrested in the jungle near the banks of the Ghaggar river on the border of British and Patiala territory. The capture of this armed gang is a most important one.

It was not the sepoys alone who responded to the call of their officers at Maizar and behaved heroically when the Mada Khel delivered their treacherous attack. The very camp-followers, non-fighting men, showed that they, too, could follow the good example set. Thus Jhanda Singh, cook, 1st Sikhs, seeing Naik Atr Singh shot down while carrying a box of ammunition, rushed forward and brought off the precious box under a heavy fire. He had the true Sikh spirit, and he should not go without his reward. The mule-drivers of the mountain battery, also, showed splendid coolness and their bravery in looking after their animals, regardless of the danger which threatened them, contributed materially to the saving of the guns. The more one hears of the action the plainer it becomes that one and all present did their duty in the most gallant way.

A report has gained currency in Calcutta that the Government, in issuing a notification for the three crore rupees loan, intended to raise an additional loan of one million sterling at home, so as to more than make up the balance of four crores mentioned in the Budget Statement. There is absolutely no truth in this rumour, says a contemporary. The Government consider three crores sufficient to meet the expenditure on public works, for which the loan is primarily needed.

The Amir's troops at Asmar, north of Jellalabad, are said to be again showing a spirit of insubordination, though they no longer quarrel among themselves. Their pay is some months in arrears, and their complaints on the subject are disregarded. General Ghulam Hyder is still at Asmar, having abandoned his intention of visiting Kafiristan. His personal influence over the sepoys has probably prevented any mutiny, but it is not to the Amir's credit that the regiments should have a substantial grievance in the matter of their pay, especially as their monthly stipend is only four or five rupees.

During the week just ended there has occurred a great and important improvement in the monsoon rainfall over India. The rainfall has not been very heavy and not sufficient to wipe out the seasonal deficiency which exists owing to the late arrival and early break of the rains ; but the rainfall has been fairly good generally, and what is also important, has fallen almost daily in certain districts, for example, Bombay and the Madras Deccan. The Nizam's Dominions and the Punjab did not at first share in this improvement, but on Thursday and Friday last these regions also received a fair rainfall ; Kurnool, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, reporting about one inch on Thursday morning, and Hyderabad a heavy fall of 3¾ inches on Friday morning ; while Khamamet and Madras each received over one inch. In the Punjab on the same days showers ranging from a quarter of an inch to nearly three inches were received, so that except perhaps in the Sholapur, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, and Malegaon districts of Bombay, it would appear that sufficient rain for immediate wants has been received, but only just in the nick of time. These more favourable conditions do not however affect the fact that up to date the monsoon rainfall has been light and much interrupted throughout nearly the whole country.

The story of how the plague gained an entrance at Hardwar, how promptly it was discovered, and how completely eradicated, writes the *Pioneer*, forms a bright little chapter in the history of Provincial Administration. All's well, we know, that ends well; and with that assurance we may sometimes fail to recognise how very far from well the ending might easily have been. In this case everything seemed combined to render the extinction of the plague when once it had obtained a lodgment difficult, if not hopeless. The crowded state of the town the fresh swarms of pilgrims expected ; and on the other hand a population steeped in the strongest sentiments of Hinduism, who had shown before how excitable they could prove at any idea of interference with their usages. The one circumstance in favour of the Government was the strong sanitary staff already on the spot in anticipation of the fairs, which had moreover been specially augmented in view of the possibility of plague. It is to the vigilance of this staff and its quick detection of the first cases that Upper India owes its narrow deliverance from the pestilence ; and these officers have richly deserved the thanks they receive from Government. Some other aspects of the story we must leave to be touched upon later.

The Allahabad paper trusts that the Government of India will lose no time in making public the full reports, from both the military and civil authorities, regarding the Calcutta riots and the action taken for their suppression. We know already that the stories of firing by the troops upon the mob are absolute inventions. Not a round of ammunition was expended, and not a single bayonet was fixed, much less brought down to the charge. The plain facts are that the soldiers moved in support of the police from point to point ; they took the throwing of stones and brickbats quite cooly ; and left it to the policemen, armed with rifles, to fire buckshot whenever the rioters seemed to be getting particularly obstreperous. In a city like Calcutta the network of bye-lanes cannot be cleared of a mob even by repeated charges. The main thoroughfares can be so cleared, but it would require thousands of armed men to rush every alley. When the police report is published this will be made quite plain, and we shall also see that the *badmashes* who betook themselves to the European quarter had no organised plan of action : they discovered that the police were few in number in Park Street, Circular Road and the districts in the neighbourhood, and that consequently rowdiness could be indulged in, for a time, with impunity. These gangs of men who pelted carriages and molested foot passengers quickly disappeared whenever small parties of police appeared ; they, at least, did not wait to be fired upon. What the public now want to see is the detailed report showing the progress of the rioting from hour to hour ; the exact measures taken by the civil authorities ; and the actual occasions on which the mob was fired upon. Then it will be possible to draw conclusions as to the casualties, and the statements as to hundreds having been killed and wounded will be shown, more than ever, to be absurd.

The further hearing of the case against the first batch of 74 Tallah rioters was resumed on Friday before Mr. Wheeler. The Magistrate put the following questions to each accused in Hindustani :—(1) Did you on the night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th June last, along with 1,000 or 1,500 Mahomedans, go to take possession of the land where the Tallah "mosque" stood and which land was made over to the Tagore estate by the Civil Court ? (2) Did the Commissioner of Police on the morning of the 30th June order you to disperse ? (3) In spite of that order did you not stay there for the purpose of creating a disturbance? (4) Did the police arrest you from the crowd assembled there, for creating a disturbance ? (5) After your arrest where were you taken ? In answer to questions (1) to (3) all said either that they knew nothing or that they were not there. In answer to questions (4) and (5) they said they were not there at all, were somewhere else, or were peaceful citizens whom the police arrested while in their own dwellings. The Magistrate framed charges against all the accused—under Sections 143, 145, Indian Penal Code—of being members of an unlawful assembly having for its common object to recover and take unlawful possession of some thirteen chittacks of land on which stood a mosque, the possession of which had been given by the Civil Court to the Tagore estate, and for offering resistance although they had been warned by the Commissioner of Police to disperse. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The further hearing was adjourned till the 4th proximo, to enable the defence to procure copies of the depositions, when the cross-examination of the accused will commence.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. SULTAN.

AN EYE WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

A passenger who was on board the R.M.S. Valetta which brought the mails delivered in Melbourne yesterday, and who witnessed the brave rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer Sultan, off Socotra, on 8th June—the same storm that caused the wreck of the R. M. S. Aden, off Socotra, on the following day probably—has sent us the following account, dated from Colombo, 15th June :—Sir,—Allow me to call your attention to the courage and seamanlike smartness displayed by the commander, officers and crew of the P. and O. steamer Valetta while rescuing the crew and native passengers of the steamer Sultan, of Bombay, and of the officers of the Sultan while being rescued. We left Aden in the Valetta for Colombo on the night of 8th June, and when off Socotra met the full force of a S. W. monsoon gale. At 1,30 p. m. on the 10th, while we were at lunch, a report came from the bridge that a vessel was in sight flying signals of distress. Our commander, Captain Gadd, steamed towards her, and found her to be the Sultan, with a cargo of salt, from Aden to Calcutta and pilgrims from Mocca. She appeared very deep in the water, and seas were breaking over her. On being asked what assistance she required she replied that she must abandon, and we could see that the crew were at work lowering boats. A high sea was running at the time, but soon a boat appeared from her lee, and after much fighting with the waves got alongside us, where she was quickly swamped, and many more, drowned in our sight, but for the presence of mind and cheerful courage of the third officer, Mr. Scallan, who was in charge, and the only European in the boat. This officer put life belts round the natives as we threw them overboard, and afterwards passed ropes round the helpless wretches, and saw them all safely hauled up the ships side before he himself left the boat. An hour later another boat arrived in charge of the second officer, Mr. Marshall. These also were safely hauled on board, though many were terribly injured. After getting her second boat away the Sultan signalled "Send a boat." Volunteers were called, and the second officer, Mr. Baker, with a crew consisting of the third officer, Mr. Dalton, six A. B. and four seawards, answered at once. All this time the skill of our commander in keeping his ship to leeward yet clear of the Sultan had been greatly taxed. Now that he must send a boat his anxiety must have been doubled. However, thanks to the care of the chief, officer, Mr. Talbot, and his Lascar crew the boat was got safely clear. At first we thought she could never reach the Sultan, so often did she disappear from sight in the trough of the huge rollers, but after a hard fight she was seen to round the Sultan's bow and disappear from sight to leeward of her. The sea being very high Mr. Baker deemed it prudent not to go too close, but to bid the people jump overboard. All were provided with life belts, so did not need a second bidding, but jumped in swarms, so much so that the boat had to be pulled off to stop the rush. When all were taken from the water the boat made the best of its way back to the Valetta. All were safely hauled up the ship's side, and the boat returned for a second load. Shortly after this a third Sultan boat arrived, but owing to bad management, a native only being in charge, she was dashed against the ship's side and swamped, and several were either killed or drowned. On arriving off the Sultan a second time sharks were sighted, so that Mr. Baker was obliged to take his boat alongside, when, however he was successful in taking off the remainder of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated ship, Captain Collin and his plucky wife being the last to leave her. They made their way back to the Valetta singing gaily, and were loudly cheered by us on board. After all the rescued had been safely taken on board an attempt was made to save the boat, but this had to be abandoned, much to the sorrow of Mr. Baker and his crew, on account of the high sea running. The crew were in turn hauled on board and the boat cast adrift, and by 7 o'clock we were once more steaming full speed towards Colombo.

The Sultan saved were Captain Collin and wife, 3 officers, 4 engineers, a carpenter and 116 natives. Much praise is due to Captain Gadd, his officers and crew in that not one life was lost from their boat six being killed or drowned during the launching of the Sultan's boats and four by the swamping of her third boat alongside the Valetta.

Many acts of courage were individually performed. The fourth officer, Mr. Walpole, and the fifth, Mr. Orchard, were each washed overboard from the rail of the Valetta while assisting the helpless pilgrims up the ship's side. Mr. Orchard being badly injured and obliged to keep to his berth for several days.

Last but not least, the untiring efforts of the ship's surgeon, Dr. Williams, were worthy of much praise. All that evening and the best part of the night he could be found in his surgery setting amputating or dressing limbs of poor wretches crushed against the ship's side or otherwise injured during their terrible experience, and he was most attentive to the sick up to our arrival in Colombo.—*Melbourne Age* (July 2).

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. OLIPHANT.

The following was written by a gentleman who had known Mrs. Oliphant from 1880 :—

She always seemed alert, calm, ready for any exertion of body or of mind, with all her forces at command and under full control. How she did her extraordinary amount of work was a mystery to those who from time to time lived under her roof. After a day in which she always seemed at leisure, after the longest excursion in the country or the busiest hours of love or, when her party required, perhaps at twelve o'clock or later, she would begin to write, rapidly covering page after page with her minute but legible caligraphy, continuing at her desk till three or four in the morning ; and would next morning appear fresher, cooler, more restful in look and manner than any of her guests, with not the faintest suspicion of having burnt the midnight oil while they were sleeping. The quantity of work she did was even more remarkable than its quality. She often had two or three serials going on simultaneously, and at the same time was writing crical articles for "Maga" or the "Spectator," or some other periodical which her friends could not identify.

I remember her once saying, with a smile, that nobody knew all she wrote or where it appeared. She was novelist, essayist, critic, biographer, historian. It was as a novelist she made her first reputation ; and she used to tell how her earliest venture in writting was the result of her putting into literary shape one or two stories of Scottish life with which she had beguiled the tedious hours of her mother's illness, and which to her surprise and delight, she found the invalid listen to with charmed attention. One of the first of these efforts came into the hands of Mr. John Blackwood, whose keen critical sagacity at once detected in the slight work the touch of the real genius, and was the beginning of that connection with his famous magazine which lasted till her death. Her novels would of themselves form a library.

As in Sir Walter's case, the best of them are those in which she delineates the scenes and characters of her native country ; in others dealing with phases of English life and character she is occasionally equally happy. She had a keen eye for the humours and peculiarities of the young curate and the Nonconformist of England ; and Toser, the butterman, is as real and distinct a creation as Andrew Fairservice or Dominie Sampson.

Mrs. Oliphant's life was darkened by many shadows, and few can know the bravery, the resolution, and the indomitable strength of will which carried her unbroken through them all. Her husband died after a few years of married life, leaving her with three children. The eldest of these, a daughter, died in Rome, and rests under the shadow of the tomb of Caius Sestius. This was her first great loss and desolation. Two sons grew up to manhood, and both were taken from her, leaving her utterly alone, save for the affectionate devotion of two orphan nieces, who found in her all a mother's tenderness and care.

A window in the quiet church of beautiful Rosneath, to which she was much attached, records her loving memory of her daughter. Her two sons are buried at Eton, where she herself was laid on Tuesday.

Hearing she was very ill, I went down on Sunday week to Wimbledon, and found her on her death-bed. Her voice was still strong with its old, familiar tone ; her wonderful eyes were as lambent as ever ; and her mind was as calm and clear as a summer's sea. "I am dying," she said, "I do not think I can last through the night." Thinking of the "Little Pilgrim" and the "Seen and Unseen," and the many touching efforts her eager imagination had made to lift the impenetrable veil, I said : "The world to which you are going is a familiar world to you," "I have no thoughts," she replied, "not even of my boys ; but only of my Saviour waiting to receive me, and of the Father." In these days, when agnosticism seems to be thought a kind of distinction even in women, from whom one might expect a truer instinct and a deeper faith, I think it worth while to quote these words. Would, perhaps, that some of these quoted, for she shrank instinctively from all self-revelations, from all publicity. She never would be "Interviewed ;" she refused again and again to be enrolled among the noble company of "celebrities at home," or to come forward as a notability in any form or shape whatever. All that kind of thing grated on her delicate sense of womanly self-respect. Not one of those who stood beside her grave at Eton but left that we laid in it all that was mortal of a noble woman, a brilliant genius, and a tender and true-hearted friend.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER.

Meet the Prince of Wales in private, in any degree of intimacy, writes one who has the privilege of His Royal Highness's friendship, and the Prince is still the Prince, and never are his associates allowed to forget it. All people who have been introduced to the Prince, if asked to describe their first impressions, would say that, whether nervous or not, at meeting him, he put them at once at their ease. The cordiality of the Prince of Wales proceeds from pure kindliness of nature. There you have one secret of his character. It is a character of kindness. He has in him all sorts of pleasant impulses towards his fellow-men. It pleases him to give pleasure. He takes pains to give pleasure. This is a trait which shows itself in what are called little things. It may be a sense of public duty which has led him during a great part of his life to put himself at the disposal of the public in public matters. His very frequent presence at ceremonies of public interest, charities, dinners in aid of charities the opening of hospitals, and the like, is in discharge of the obligation imposed on him by his position. But the way in which he does the duty is his own. He accepts it all heartily, enters into the spirit of the occasion, makes himself welcome and others welcome to him. If he is bored you would never guess it. His face lights up as it does in other scenes which must be pleasanter to him. He takes, or appears to take, an interest in proceedings which are often deadly dull. He listens, or seems to listen, to dull speeches, often long. He himself speaks briefly and to the point, and is always in touch with his audience.

HIS GREAT POPULARITY.

The popularity of the Prince of Wales is prodigious. An American who had been presented to the Prince during the day told me that he must be a good fellow because he had talked to him "just like any common gentleman." The expression was not happy, but it conveyed a truth. Humanity is more than royalty ; the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin includes the most exalted personage and the humblest of his subjects, or even his kin beyond the sea. The Prince knows it very well. When he visits a new house for most purposes of amusement or of social intercourse there is no very marked difference between the Prince and anybody else. He leads the life that other men leads—shoots, rides, drives, is shown the house and park, talks with everybody, dresses like other men, takes part in the general life of the company, smokes, plays whist, and were he not a Prince, would be called "an awfully good fellow."

The Prince's liking for amusements in many different shapes has been supposed to give offence to those serious-minded religionists in England, to whom life presents itself as an uninterrupted lesson of dull austerity. And no doubt it has been a stumbling-block to the loyalty of some excellent people. But the Briton loves sport and games, nevertheless, and to the great body of the people the Prince seems a more engaging personage because he frankly gives the rein to his tastes for outdoor and indoor diversions. They gather in crowds to see him start for Epsom on Derby Day. They cheer him on the Downs and on Newmarket Heath. They back his horse, and a few of them became it is his. They like to see his name high among the winners of the year, as it now is, after a long course of ill luck on the turf. They like to think of him as the country gentleman at Sandringham, busy with the management of his estate, receiving guests, taking the lead in shooting and other amusements. They like to see him on horseback in Hyde Park, where he rides often. They like to see him at theatres, where they always recognise and often cheer him. In short, they like to think of him as one of themselves.

HIS TACT IN SOCIETY.

The social tact and social knowledge of the Prince of Wales are both famous in London. "He never makes a social mistake," is a remark often heard. It would be difficult to judge from the Prince's manner whether he is talking to a Duke or to one of those ornaments of one or another of the professions who is sometimes the guest of Dukes. Why should there be any difference? Perhaps he might take rather more trouble to show his good will to him of the lessser rank, or of no rank at all. When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister in January 1886, the first person to call and congratulate him was the Prince of Wales. The act showed something more than courtesy. Mr. Gladstone was then nearing the zenith of that social unpopularity which befel him on account of his Home Rule for Ireland policy. He was almost ostracised. Of this the Prince was aware, but he none the less thought it his duty to treat so aged and eminent a statesman with civility, and something more than civility.

WHERE HE IS SEEN AT HIS BEST.

Homburg is a place where the true personal character of the Prince comes out as clearly as anywhere. He goes there regularly for three weeks in each August to take what is called the cure, and while there lives in a private house. He has made Homburg the fashion among those fashionable ladies and gentlemen to whom it is a delight to breathe the same air with royalty—among them and many others. The Prince profits to the full by the easy way of life which there prevails —indeed, it is he who sets the fashion. The soft gray or fawn-colour, or, at night, black, Homburg hat is worn, and such clothes as worn in country houses ; flannels, also, and in the evening at dinner a dining jacket and black tie. The dress coat and white tie are never seen, and as it is much the custom to dine out-of-doors on piazzas and terraces you may sit covered at the Prince's table as he himself does. Formerly he lived in lodgings. Last year he chose a public hotel as his abiding place. Almost every afternoon at one o'clock he was to be seen on the broad veranda of his hotel, at Luncheon, always with a party of friends about him. He drives, strolls about the streets, lunches and dines with his friends, drinks the waters regularly in the morning, is at the wells by seven o'clock or earlier, and forms part of that procession which, beneath the often dripping foliage of its too heavily wooded avenue, marches and countermarches as if doing a solemn duty, with unflinching determination. But whoever else is solemn the Prince is not. You may hear his laugh, or the deep tones of a voice which carries far, or note his hearty greeting to his friends and his never-failing recognition of the lifted hat. All Homburg looks on, but you would never guess from the Prince's demeanour that he thought he was observed.

THE IRISH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. Arnold Forster, in a letter to the "Scotsman" says :—I have been asked by the members of the deputation which I had the honour of introducing to Mr. Ritchie on Tuesday to write to you with regard to certain misconceptions which the President of the Board of Trade appears to have formed, and to which his speech has most unfortunately given wide currency.

In the first place, I am asked to point out that when Mr. Ritchie declared that the construction of a tunnel 800 to 1000 feet below low water mark was a task of unprecedented difficulty, he had actually the plans and sections under his eyes, which showed that the maximum depth on the route recommended was only 650 feet ; a depth very much less than that of many mines worked on the sea shore or under the sea. I am informed that at this moment coal is being won in England 3½ miles out to sea at a depth of 900 feet below sea level.

In the second place, Mr. Ritchie declared that the expenditure by the State of eight millions sterling was practically out of the question. It would hardly be supposed by readers of his speech that no member of the deputation asked or even suggested the expenditure of such a sum by the State ; and I believe I am right in saying that none of those interested in the project desire more than a guarantee of 2 per cent. by the Government. This would involve at the very utmost an expenditure of £200,000 a year, a total which would be reduced by any net receipts.

As a matter of fact, however, the demand for a State grant of eight million was evolved out of Mr. Richie's imagination, and was not made or suggested by the deputation.

Thirdly, the President of the Board of Trade was entirely misinformed when he stated that a Government grant in aid of national communications would involve a totally new departure. He might have assumed in speaking to Irishmen and Irish representatives that his hearers would be aware that the principle had been long ago adopted and acted upon in Ireland, and that four millions have already been guaranteed or advanced by the State for the purpose of improving communication in that country.

Fourthly, Mr. Ritchie had no authority for the estimate of sixteen million pounds which he quoted as a sort of "awful example" of the extravagance of the demand made by the deputation. The figure was not that given by Mr. Hayter or by any engineer. It did not appear in any document produced by the deputation. If it came from anywhere, it was taken from a statement made by me, in which I said that if the highest estimate were doubled, sixteen million would not be a serious price to pay for such a benefit.

I know well that the pressure upon ministers is great, and that in consequence a perfunctory performance like that to which I have been referring has frequently to be endured. But I am not content, nor are those with whom I am working, or intent, that the accidents of an official day should be allowed to injure a great cause, or that the hasty words of a friendly but hurried member of the Government should be permitted to create a series of baseless and totally incorrect ideas in the minds of the public.

That the tunnel will be constructed is, of course, beyond all doubt ; I confess I am sorry that the representative of a Unionist Government should not have sought the privilege of commencing it.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSA

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. NIKOLA TESLA, according to an American scientific journal, is now at work on a new wireless telegraph, the idea of which has been in his mind for a long time. When he was in London several years ago, he prophesied that messages would yet be sent through the earth to Australia, and not only messages, but electric power, if need be. He now claims to have made good his words to the extent of sending electric signals, that is to say, telegraphic messages, through twenty miles of ground, without wire, of course, and he still maintains that it is possible to send messages in this way to the Antipodes. In fact, by his own account, he seems to have found the problem rather easy to solve; but he will not vouchsafe any information as to how he does it until his work is complete. All we know is that he employs vibratory currents of electricity and waves or oscillations set up by them in the luminiferous ether, which is coming to be not only as many believe, an inexaustible store of power, but a universal vehicle of power, a kind of all-round, omnipresent gearing.

The strange animal remains cast ashore at St Augustine, Florida, not long ago, turns out to have been those of a colossal octopus, which has been called the "Octopus giganteus." The part washed ashore was at least six tons in weight, or about half its weight when entire and alive. The true dimensions of the body were about 21 feet for length, 7 feet for breadth, and 5 feet for thickness. The two posterior stumps, according to Professor Verrill, of Yale, are probably those of fins. Some of the arms or tenacles of the monster must have been 73 feet long, and might well pass for the "sea serpent." It is probably one of the kind on which the sperm whale feeds off the southern coasts of North America.

The volcano of Stromboli, in the Lipari islands, between Sicily and Calabria, has long been regarded as a weather prophet by the people. It is said by them to be more active in winter than in summer, and on the approach of stormy than in calm weather. Dr. Begert accounts for the belief by the fact that the smoke issuing from the volcano is water vapour, and if a dry wind blows at the summit of the mountain, it becomes smaller to appearance, whereas if a moist wind, presaging stormy weather, blows, it becomes larger. Moreover, this denser cloud reflects the glare of the crater better, and gives rise to the idea of more activity in the heart of the volcano.

Diamonds have been discovered in the sand on the edge of a crater lake in the volcanic mountain of Witzres Hoek, Natal, which is not a diamond region, and geologists are puzzled to account for them. Are they a remains of diamond washing by natives, or are they natural to the place? We can see no good reason to doubt that they belong to the volcano. It is like enough that the diamonds have crystallised from carbon vapours under great pressure, or from molten lava, as in the experiments of Moissan, who makes diamonds in his electric furnace.

Many fishes, when asleep, change their colours for protective purposes. Thus, flounders, trout, and certain minnows in American waters grow darker in colour by night. The "scup" or "porgy," another American fish, silvery and irridescent by day, grows a dull bronze in darkness, but resumes its silvery coat if the gas is turned up.

The Dongola expedition interrupted the work of providing a new Museum of Antiquities for Egypt, but it is now to be resumed. It is much needed, as the palace at Gizah to which the relics were transferred from the Boulak Palace is very unsafe against fire, and already too small for its growing contents. The new museum will be erected at Cairo, fronting the Nile.

Shakespeare speaks of the earth drawing "all things to its centre," and has therefore been said to anticipate Newton's discovery of gravitation; but other books of his day, or earlier, show that such an idea was "in the air." The conception of a centre of gravity was evidently known to Archimedes, but hitherto scholars have not found any proof of the supposition in the fragments of his works extant. Dr. Giovanni Vailatti, in a recent number of the Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Turin, has, however, found the required evidence in an Arabic translation of an unknown work of Hero of Alexandria, now in the Library of Leyden, to which it was brought by Golius, Professor of Mathematics and Oriental Languages in the University of Leyden in the seventeenth century.

In it Hero often refers to the lost manuscript of Archimedes on Balances, and from these references Dr. Vailati has been able to give the arguments by which Archimedes proved the existence of a centre of gravity. It is probable that if the great library attached to the mosques of Fez were accessible, other Arabic translations of classical works from the famous Library of Alexandria and elsewhere would be available to the world at large. At present they are reserved for Islam, unless some scholar such as M. Delphin is fortunate enough to procure a copy of one.

The kite promises to be useful in mountain exploration. Professor William Libbey, jun., of Princeton University, has gone with a party of six explorers to Albuquerque, New Mexico, to explore a "mesa," or tableland, of sandstone there. Cliff dwellings noticeable on its upper edges and fragments of pottery strewn along its base point to its occupancy by a prehistoric race; but so far as is known the tableland which roughly resembles a huge block of stone, has not been scaled. Apparently there is no visible path up, for Professor Libbey intends to throw a line over the mount by means of tandem kites, or, if the wind is too light for that, by a mortar. This line will draw larger lines after it, and to one of these a boatswain's chair will be tied. The adventure smacks a little of Mayne Reid, but the object is so different!

Mr. V. H. Veley and Miss Lilian J. Veley have discovered a bacterium in strong spirit. In a letter to "Nature" they remark that shipments of rum from Demerara have been faulty during the past year to the great loss of the colony. In the sediment at the bottom of samples 42 per cent. over proof, equivalent to 74·5 per cent. of alchhol by weight, they have found colonies of the bacteria called "cocci," and apparently a new species. They hope shortly to give an account of the chemical changes it produces and the harm done to the spirits.

American botanists contemplate the establishment of an international botanical laboratory in the tropics, and have sent Professor M'Dougal, of the State University of Minnesota, and Professor Campbell to Jamaica and other West Indian islands to select the site.

An expedition fitted out by the Canadian Government has left Halifax to investigate the practicability of the Hudson Bay route to Europe, especially for the transport of grain.

According to the New York "Evening Post," Dr. Sven Hedin, a Norwegian, who has been exploring Persia, Turkestan, and the Pamirs, has discovered the ruins of a city buried in the sands, and containing valuable manuscripts.

The "Journal" of the Anthropological Institute recently contained an interesting paper by the late Horatio Hall on "Wampum Records," including the manufacture of wampum. The American Indians wove symbols and records into their wampum belts. Wampum, in fact, was a method of arranging shell beads for mnemonic symbols, and such a custom is common in savagery.

A Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, writing in the "Scottish Geographical Magazine," remarks: "When all is said, in a tropical climate, even of the best, we live, as it were, on sufferance, and the climate tells on the next generation. For everyone of us who has his livelihood in Ceylon there comes the inevitable day when he must part from his children and send them home. This stern necessity has been styled a price which we must pay for our Eastern possessions and a heavy price it is."

Mrs. Ellen B. French, an American lady, has bequeathed 5,000 dollars to Beloit College, on condition that no vivisection is practised there. If the condition is not accepted the money will go to the American Humane Society of Boston.

In a recent number of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," Mr. G. J. Burch contributes an interesting article, accompanied with figures, upon the use of the x-rays for photographing flower and fruit buds. Mr. Burch and his assistants began by exposing plates of glass of different colours to the action of the rays. The violet glass showed itself much more opaque than that of other colours. It contained alumina and cobalt in addition to the ordinary elements. An experiment was afterwards made with a violet-coloured hyacinth, and, as had been anticipated, the flower gave different results from those given by the glass. It was much more transparent. The sensitised plate, after development, showed that the contour of the petals, the veins, and the internal form of the ovary were well represented. For taking such radiographs Mr. Burch advises the use of tubes that give a little light, and that, for example, would scarcely give the contour of the hard parts of the hand. The aeriferous tissues are very transparent to the x-rays. The more water the tissues contain, the more opaque they are. Dry fruits and flower buds give excellent radiographs. The seeds are very distinctly seen, as are also the different parts of the flower.

The attention of the German and French Governments has recently been directed (says the "National Druggist") to a brand of cigarettes that has become a fashionable favourite under the name "Bouts dores," or "Gilt ends." The end intended to go between the lips is covered with a metallic leaf which is claimed to be gold, but which analysis shows to be an imitation of gold attached to the paper by lead chromate. In another form, called "Bouts Argentes" (silvered ends), a false silver leaf is attached to the paper by white lead.

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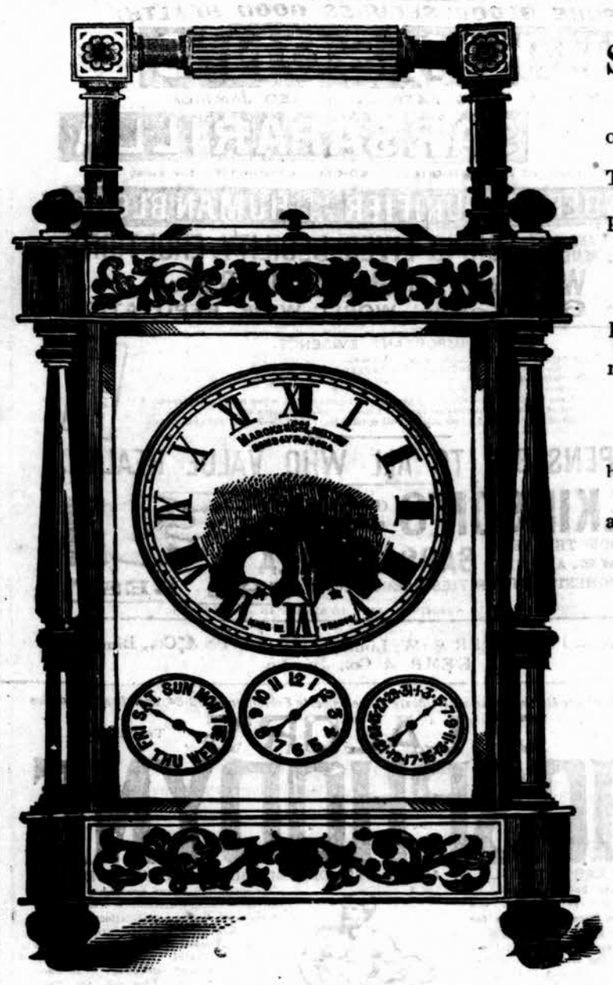

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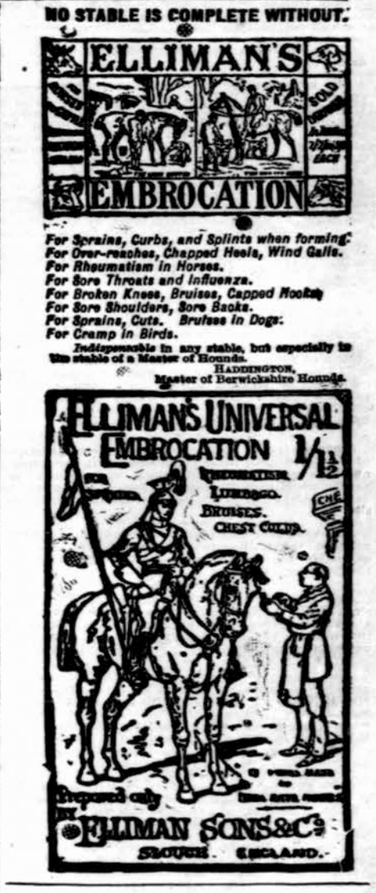
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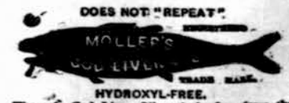

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.